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COUNTY OF KINCARDINE

REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Conditions

FOR THE YEAR

1951

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	1949	1950	1951
1. Acreage	262,798	262,798	262,798
2. Population (estimated civilian)	28,927	28,852	27,970
3. Persons married per 1,000 population	5.5	5.1	6.3
4. Number of live births (corrected)	481	497	475
5. Birth-rate per 1,000 population	16.6	17.2	17.0
6. Illegitimate Birth-rate per 1,000 births	8.1	6.6	6.1
7. Infant Death-rate per 1,000 births	33	28	21
8. Number of Maternal Deaths ...	3	-	-
9. Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	10	5	5
10. Number of Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	7	5	5
11. Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 population	0.35	0.17	0.18
12. Death-rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis per 1,000 population	0.24	0.17	0.18
13. Number of Deaths (corrected) - All causes	305	350	330
14. Death-rate - All causes ...	10.5	12.1	11.8

S T A F F

The staff of the Health and Welfare Department consists of the Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, who also acts as School Medical Officer, and a part-time Maternity and Child Welfare Officer. In connection with the School Health Services, there is one part-time Dental Surgeon.

The welfare aspects of the Local Authority's duties are under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Sanitary Staff comprises the Chief Sanitary Inspector and two Assistants.



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P R E F A C E

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1951 on the health and sanitary conditions of the County of Kincardine and of the Burghs of Stonehaven, Banchory, Laurencekirk and Inverbervie. This is the last Report which I shall have the honour of presenting to the Council as I retire from active service at the end of September, 1952.

I should like to put on record some of the major changes that have occurred in Kincardineshire since I was appointed your Medical Officer of Health almost twenty-two years ago.

In May, 1930, a scheme for the co-ordination of the health services of the City and County of Aberdeen came into operation, and, in the end of that year, Kincardine County Council, on the retirement of their Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Macnaughton, became a partner in the scheme. The geographical area covered by this Regional Scheme practically coincided with that served by the Regional Committee appointed by the Voluntary Hospitals. The chief advantages of the Regional Scheme were (1), the admission of patients from the adjacent Counties to the excellently equipped and staffed general and special hospitals belonging to Aberdeen Corporation, and (2) the appointment of a central medical staff which enabled experts in Maternity and Child Welfare, in Tuberculosis, in Venereal Diseases and in School Health Services to be made available over the whole area of the scheme. Each Local Authority preserved its individuality; each had its Public Health Committee and from each Health Committee were selected several members to form the Regional Medical Services Committee which met periodically to discuss health policy and matters of common interest.

This Regional Scheme worked smoothly and efficiently until the coming into operation of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act on 5th July, 1948, when the hospitals, together with the specialists in tuberculosis, venereal diseases and bacteriology, were transferred to the North-Eastern Regional Hospital Board. The Regional Scheme was dissolved at the end of January, 1951, and I was retained beyond that date as Medical Officer of Health to each of the Local Authorities. There is no doubt that the dissolution of the Regional Scheme was indeed a retrograde step and was entirely contrary to the wishes of the Kincardineshire representatives on the Regional Medical Services Committee. The basis of the co-operation with the County of Kincardine appears as an Appendix to this Report.

At the commencement of my tenure of office, diphtheria and scarlet fever were rife, and, in the late thirties, the Council increased the accommodation for patients in the Isolation Hospital by the erection of a splendid Cubicle Isolation Block with ten beds and at the same time they practically doubled the accommodation for nurses. The formal opening of these extensions took place on 3rd May, 1939. The two diseases mentioned above, along with certain other infectious diseases, have had a spectacular decline not only in prevalence but also in mortality. The decline in the incidence of diphtheria is largely attributable to artificial immunisation which was introduced at the beginning of the last war. It is necessary here to sound a word of warning; there must be no complacency. Although cases of diphtheria have fallen to minimal proportions, it is absolutely essential that the Council should ensure that their immunisation scheme should not be allowed to fall into abeyance even for a year.

The next epoch in the Council's health administration was brought about by the National Health Service Act. Several of the changes effected by this Act have already been mentioned. The Isolation Hospital - now re-named the Arduathie Hospital - passed into the hands of the North-Eastern Regional Hospital Board but the routine medical supervision of the Hospital is still conducted by the Council's medical staff. The main changes brought about by this Act are that the curative aspect of medicine is now the function of the Regional Hospital Board and/

and the preventive side is under the jurisdiction of the Local Authority. Numerous and important preventive duties still remain with the Local Authority, such as:-

- (1) The Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- (2) Midwifery.
- (3) Health Visiting.
- (4) Home Nursing.
- (5) Vaccination and Immunisation.
- (6) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.
- (7) Domestic Helps.
- (8) Mental Health.

There is no reason why the curative and preventive aspects of health should be in water-tight compartments. Efficiency can be obtained only by sympathetic co-operation and it is gratifying to be able to record that, in this County, complete harmony exists between the Local Authority, the Regional Hospital Board and the Executive Council, the last-named body representing the medical practitioners

In 1948, the control of the district nurses was handed over to the County Council by the Kincardine Nursing Federation, the transfer being made with the utmost good-will. The Council have now 15 health visitor-nurses who are under the direction of the Superintendent of Nursing and Allied Services.

Within the past two years considerable progress has been made in connection with the Nursing and the Maternity and Child Welfare Services. A Nurse's Home and Clinic have been erected at Cove Bay and at Laurencekirk. At Banchory, a house for the health visitor-nurses has been built. In the largest burgh in the County, viz., Stonehaven, it is proposed to obtain suitable premises for the accommodation of the Superintendent and the health visitor-nurses in the area and to provide up-to-date clinic facilities either by the erection of new buildings or by the acquisition of existing properties. In the matter of Maternity and Child Welfare, the attitude of the Council has been most progressive and the facilities provided compare very favourably with those of any other County Authority in Scotland.

It is usual to determine the health of a community by certain statistical data. For example, it is generally acknowledged that the chief indices are the infant mortality rate and the tuberculosis death rate. The following vital statistics are valuable as they show the improvement in health in the County during the past twenty-one years:-

	<u>1930</u>	<u>1951</u>
1. Population	27,761	27,970
2. General Death Rate (per 1,000 of population)	13.5	11.8
3. Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	69	21
4. Tuberculosis death rate (per 1,000 of population)	0.6	0.18
5. Death rate from principal epidemic diseases (per 1,000 of population)	0.2	0.1
6. Respiratory death rate - other than tuberculosis (per 1,000 of population)	1.5	0.8

It can be stated, without fear of contradiction, that the health of the County has improved considerably within recent years. The infant mortality and the tuberculosis death rate constitute records.

The/

The National Assistance Act, 1948, came into operation on the same day as did the National Health Service Act. The National Assistance Act aimed at the final break-up of Poor Law and the creation of an entirely new service based on the modern conception of social welfare. Nowadays, old people, who for one reason or another cannot be kept in their own homes or in those of relatives, have to be accommodated in homes provided by the Local Authority. In 1951, the Council purchased a house, "Edenholme", in Arduthie Road, and after conversion into a splendid home for old people, it was officially opened on 30th July, 1952, by Sir Andrew Davidson, Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health for Scotland. It is doubtful whether other similar homes will be required in the County in the near future. I hold strongly that old people should live in their own homes as long as possible and this end may sometimes be achieved by the services of the health visitor-nurses and by the provision of domestic helps.

I consider that Kincardine County Council have shown a most intelligent and progressive outlook on all matters pertaining to the health of the people but I may be permitted to direct the Council's attention to two matters which, I consider, warrant their serious consideration:-

- (1) Dental Service. The dental service in the County, so far as school children, expectant and nursing mothers and children up to the age of five years are concerned, is very deficient. No blame can be attributed to the Council who have repeatedly advertised for dentists, both whole-time and part-time, but without success.

I think that this staffing difficulty could be overcome if the Council were to acquire a Mobile Dental Unit which could cover all the schools in the County. The acquisition of such a Unit would act as an incentive to applicants for appointment as dental officers to the Council.

If the Council cannot see their way to purchase a Mobile Dental Unit, I recommend that every endeavour should continue to be made to acquire premises in Banchory where an established dental practitioner would give his services, on a sessional basis, to school children and expectant and nursing mothers in Banchory and district.

- (2) Domestic Help. The domestic help scheme in the County has not been a success. I am convinced that a domestic help scheme, even in a rural area, is of inestimable value. I realise the difficulties of recruitment of domestic helps. I suggest that the opinion of every medical practitioner in the County be obtained as to the need or otherwise for the establishment of a team of domestic helps. Some years ago, a questionnaire on these lines was sent to the medical practitioners in the four burghs and the replies then received indicated that domestic helps were required especially in the Burghs.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Council, to the County Clerk, to my successor in office and to my other colleagues for their unfailing assistance, courtesy and kindness. I have thoroughly enjoyed working for Kincardine County Council and I feel certain that Dr. Henderson will receive the same support which the Council have always given to me.

HARRY J. RAE

Medical Officer of Health.

County Health and Welfare Department,
The Briars,
56 Arduthie Road,
Stonehaven.

30th July, 1952.

SECTION I

Survey of the Health of the County

1. VITAL STATISTICS

Population -

The population, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of the year, was 27,970. In 1950, the estimated population was 28,852.

Births -

The total number of births, the birth-rate, the number of illegitimate births and the illegitimate birth-rate during the past four years were as follows:-

Year	Males	Females	Total	Birth-rates	Illegitimate Births	Illegitimate Birth-rates
1948	314	240	554	19.1	30	5.4
1949	231	250	481	16.6	39	8.1
1950	256	241	497	17.2	33	6.6
1951	247	228	475	17.0	29	6.1

Marriages -

The number of marriages and the marriage-rates in 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951 are given hereunder:-

In 1948,	the number of marriages was	177	and the rate was	6.1
In 1949,	" " "	" " 159	" " "	5.5
In 1950,	" " "	" " 146	" " "	5.1
In 1951,	" " "	" " 175	" " "	6.3

Deaths -

The number of deaths and the death-rates for the years, 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951 were as follows:-

Year	Number	Males	Females	Death-rate
1948	318	158	160	11.0
1949	305	147	158	10.5
1950	350	163	187	12.1
1951	330	162	168	11.8

The accompanying Table gives the causes of death in the past four years:-

Causes of Death	1948	1949	1950	1951
Diseases of the Heart and other Circulatory Diseases	125	124	146	129
Cerebral Haemorrhage and other Diseases of Nervous System	50	55	57	49
Respiratory Diseases -				
Bronchitis	6	4	3	5
Pneumonia	12	6	7	13
Other	1	1	1	4
Cancer	46	33	67	60
Tuberculosis -				
Respiratory	6	7	5	5
Non-respiratory	-	3	-	-
Kidney Diseases	11	13	11	7
Chief Epidemic Diseases -				
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	1
Measles	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	-	-	-
Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	-	-
Diabetes Mellitus	3	3	6	-
Diseases of Digestive System, including Diarrhoea and Enteritis	10	11	11	13
Influenza	-	-	1	1
Puerperal Conditions	1	3	-	-
Diseases of Early Infancy	10	11	10	8
Violence, including Suicide	14	10	10	12
Other Causes	20	21	15	23
TOTALS	318	305	350	330

By far the commonest causes of death were diseases of the heart and other circulatory disorders. The number of deaths from cancer was 60 as compared with 67 in 1950, 33 in 1949 and 46 in 1948.

The relatively large increase in the past two years in the number of deaths from cancer need not cause undue alarm. The increase may be explained partly by the fact that there is a considerable ageing of the population and more persons are/

are reaching the so-called "cancer age". Then again, the diagnostic facilities now available render the recognition of malignant disease more accurate than it was in the past.

2. MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(a) Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases rose in 1951. One hundred and thirty cases were notified during the year whereas there were 103 in 1950 and 95 in 1949. In 1948, however, 149 cases were notified.

Scarlet Fever - The incidence of this disease rose during 1951, 59 cases being notified. The corresponding figures for 1950, 1949 and 1948 were 25, 47 and 85 respectively. The distribution of the disease was general throughout the County. All the cases were mild in type. No deaths occurred.

Diphtheria and Diphtheria Immunisation - It is gratifying to be able to report that for the second year in succession no confirmed case of diphtheria occurred.

The campaign of diphtheria immunisation was again continued on a modified scale. The number of children who received two inoculations was 396, most of them being of pre-school age. In addition, 45 children - all under school age - were re-immunised.

Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) - During the year under review, two cases of poliomyelitis were notified; both were adult females. In each case there was some degree of paralysis. No deaths occurred.

Acute Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia - No cases of these diseases were notified during the year.

Cerebro-spinal Fever - Two notifications were received. One case was that of a child under 1 year of age and the other a child under 5 years of age. Both cases were removed to hospital and made an uninterrupted recovery.

Erysipelas - Only one case of this disease was notified during 1951. Five cases were notified in 1950 and 7 in 1949.

Acute Infective Jaundice - No case was notified.

Pneumonia - Twenty-four cases were notified. The corresponding figures for 1950 and 1949 were 28 and 33 respectively. Thirteen of the 24 cases were removed to hospital. In all, 13 deaths were registered as having been due to this disease. The majority of deaths occurred in persons of 65 years of age and over.

Smallpox and Encephalitis Lethargica - No notification of these diseases was received.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum - During 1951, no cases were brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health. Two cases were notified during the previous year.

Dysentery/

- Dysentery - There was an increase in the number of cases of dysentery, 18 notifications being received as compared with 6 in 1950 and 4 in 1949. Several cases occurred in one family. The distribution of the disease was general throughout the County. In only one case was admission to hospital found to be necessary.
- Para-typhoid Fever - Two cases of Para-typhoid Fever occurred during the year, one being a boy of school age and the other an adult female. Both were treated in hospital where recovery ultimately took place. The cases occurred at different periods of the year and were geographically widely separated. Even allowing for the possibility of the "carrier" condition, no connecting link could be established.
- Whooping Cough - Whooping Cough became compulsorily notifiable on 1st January, 1950. Twenty-one notifications of this disease were received and three of the cases were treated in hospital. In one of the hospital cases, the disease was complicated by pneumonia. There was one death, namely, a child under 1 year of age. In the previous year 30 cases were notified.
- Undulant Fever - One case was notified and removed to hospital where recovery took place.

(b) Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The common non-notifiable infectious diseases are chickenpox, measles, German measles and mumps and the result is that there is no measure of their true incidence. The only means of ascertaining their occurrence is from information given by teachers, attendance officers and general practitioners.

3. GENERAL

During the year, the Scottish Council for Health Education continued their campaign for "positive health". Meetings for children were held in schools and in three villages meetings for adults were held in the evenings. These meetings were attended by approximately 500 children and by 200 adults.

SECTION II

Special Health Services

I. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, Kincardine County Council are no longer responsible for the provision of institutional accommodation for expectant and nursing mothers. The duty of providing a domiciliary midwifery service does, however, still devolve on the Council.

The number of births registered in the County with its constituent burghs was 192. Particulars relating to these births are appended.

- (1) Total number of births occurring in the area during year - before correction for mothers' residence:-

Live Births	...	189	Still Births	...	3	Total	...	192
-------------	-----	-----	--------------	-----	---	-------	-----	-----

- (2) Total number of births in (1) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes) ... 115

- (3) Total number of births in (1) occurring at home ... 77

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

- (1) Ante-natal and Post-natal Service.

There are no Ante-natal or Post-natal Clinics in the County of Kincardine, but, in the City of Aberdeen, such Clinics have been established at Castle Terrace to which County women are from time to time referred for advice.

- (2) Child Welfare Clinics.

Child Welfare Clinics have been established by the Local Authority in the four burghs of the County. A combined nurse's house and Clinic was built at Cove Bay and was formally opened towards the end of the year. The number of children who attended these Clinics during the year was 447. The number of children who first attended Clinics and who, on the date of their first attendance, were under 1 year of age was 107 and those who were over 1 year and under 5 years of age numbered 88. The total number of attendances during the year was 1,463 in respect of children under 1 year of age and 2,059 in respect of those over 1 year of age. No Clinics are provided by any voluntary organisation in the County.

- (3) Dental Care.

Owing to the fact that only part-time dental services were available for school children in the County, it was impossible to give dental treatment to expectant or nursing mothers or to pre-school children.

- (4) Mother and Baby Home.

There are neither Local Authority nor Voluntary Homes or Hostels provided within the County.

- (5)/

(5) Day Nurseries.

There are neither day nor residential nurseries, either statutory or voluntary, in the County of Kincardine. The need for such nurseries in the County has never been proved.

(6) Midwifery.

As already stated, the total number of births in the County was 192, and of these, 189 were live births and 3 were still births. Of the total number of confinements, 112 occurred in institutions and 77 in the women's own homes.

Several cases were dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. In 25 cases, doctors were engaged and were present at the confinements; in 47 cases, doctors were engaged but were not present at the confinements; there were 5 cases in which the midwife alone was present, no doctor having been engaged.

There were 3 domiciliary cases in which medical aid was summoned by midwives under the provisions of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

All the health visitor-nurses in the County are qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland. In addition, two midwives working in an Institution in the County are also so qualified.

All the health visitor-nurses in the County, 15 in number, had the use of cars provided by the Local Authority.

(7) Health Visiting.

The number of visits paid by the health visitor-nurses during the year appears in the subjoined table:-

No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors during 1951.										
Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 and 5		Tuberculous cases		Other cases		Total Visits paid
First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	
181	788	456	5,121	293	6,213	5	112	97	397	12,631

There are in the County no health visitors employed by voluntary organisations.

(8) Home Nursing.

The number of cases attended by the health visitor-nurses in their capacity as home nurses was 1,292, and the total number of visits paid to these cases was 20,986. No sick nursing was carried out through the agency of any voluntary organisation.

(9) Domestic Help Scheme.

Three domestic helps (1 whole-time and 2 part-time) were employed at the end of the year. Help was provided in 18 cases and the average period of assistance given was 21.9 days of 8 hours per day.

(10)

(10) Maternal Mortality.

No women died from causes associated with pregnancy or child-birth.

(11) Infant Mortality.

Ten deaths of children under one year of age occurred in 1951, as compared with 14 in 1950. Of the ten who died, 6 were males and 4 females. The infant mortality rate was, therefore, 21 as compared with 28 in 1950, and 33 in 1949. The corresponding infant mortality rates for all Scotland were: 1951 - 37.4; 1950 - 39. 1949 - 41; 1948 - 45.

The causes of death were as under:-

Congenital Malformations, debility, premature birth, etc.	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1
Birth injuries, post-natal, asphyxia and atelectasis	...	...	...	5
Other diseases peculiar to infancy	...			1
				<hr/>
			TOTAL	10
				<hr/>

The infant mortality in Kincardineshire for 1951, viz. 21, is the lowest ever recorded.

(12) Deaths of Children between 1 and 5 years.

Two children died between the ages of 1 and 5 years of age. The causes of death were respiratory disease in one case and violence in the other.

(13) Still Births.

The corrected number of still births was 7 which number gives a still-birth rate of 15 per 1,000 live and still births. In 1951, the still-birth rate for all Scotland was 26.5.

2. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health

Harry J. Rae, M.C., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Q.H.P.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

Alexander Henderson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeon - Part-time

Albert Kamsley, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon

Charles Cockburn, D.O.M.S., F.R.C.S.E.

Assistant Medical Officer for Diphtheria Immunisation

Annie Gartly, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

=====

GENERAL STATISTICS

1.	Population (estimated) of the area.	27,970
2.	Number of Schools:-	
	(a) Primary)	39
	(b) Secondary)	5
	Under Education Authority	
	(c) (i) Special Schools	-
	(ii) Special Classes in ordinary schools	-
	(d) In receipt of grant from Education Authority and under medical inspection.	-
	Number of children on the registers.	4,520
	Number of children in average attendance.	4,329 (95.8%)

3. Sanitary Condition of Schools

Water Supplies - Water mains laid during the year now pass Fettercairn, Luthermuir and Napier (Marykirk) Schools and a connection has been given off to Fettercairn School.

Sanitary Improvements - Additional lavatory basins have been installed at Inchmarlo School and at Broadyards Infant School, Inverbervie, while improvements were proceeding at Laurencekirk Junior Secondary School. Improvements have been planned for Luthermuir, Fettercairn, Napier and Inchmarlo Schools and Banchory Academy.

Playgrounds - Re-surfacing of playgrounds has been carried out at Banchory Academy, Portlethen Junior Secondary School and Cairnhill School.

4. Organisation/

4. Organisation and Administration

A. Medical Inspection - In addition to medical inspection in connection with the four usual age-groups, viz:- entrants, 9 year olds, 13 year olds and 16 year olds, there was also carried out an examination, so far as visual acuity and hearing were concerned, of all children born in the year 1943. In this special age-group, 391 children (202 boys and 189 girls) were examined. With regard to visual acuity, 83 children (43 boys and 40 girls) had "fair" vision, while 12 children (5 boys and 7 girls) had "bad" vision. As for hearing 12 children (4 boys and 8 girls) were classified as defective, 1 boy and 8 girls being in Grade I while 3 boys were in Grade II(a).

A minor ailments clinic has never been in existence in the County of Kincardine and it is not meantime proposed to establish such a clinic in any of the Burghs. Physically defective children are meantime referred to their own doctors for advice and treatment.

B. System and extent of dental inspection and treatment.

Three years ago, the Council had the services of one dentist stationed at Stonehaven; he was practically a whole-time official although he was allowed to engage in private dental practice outwith school hours. Another part-time dentist was stationed at Banchory.

Two years ago, however, both dentists gave up their appointments with the Council with the result that the number of children inspected and treated did not compare favourably with what happened in previous years.

A part-time Dental Officer took up duty on 24th October, 1949 and he has continued in the employment of the Council during the year under review.

C. School Nursing and arrangements for following-up.

The arrangements made by the County Council to operate as from 5th July, 1948, continued to function satisfactorily. As previously stated, the County Council are now the direct employers of the health visitor-nurses and the transition from the voluntary organisation to local authority control was effected in a most harmonious manner. This was largely due to the broad and generous outlook taken by the County Nursing Federation.

D. Co-ordination with the public health service and with other departments of the authority which render services to children.

The Executive Officer for the School Health Services is the Depute Medical Officer of Health. The co-ordination of the health services in Kincardineshire is very intimate.

E. Co-operation with voluntary bodies and other outside agencies.

In the past, a close liaison was maintained with voluntary hospitals in Aberdeen and with the Cripples' Welfare Association for the North East of Scotland. The voluntary hospitals in Aberdeen have, however, been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Regional Hospital Board as also has the Cripples' Association but the same close co-operation continues to exist.

F. Co-operation with teachers and parents with special reference to the attendance of parents at inspections.

Parents are invited to be present when their children are examined. The parents are informed of the date and hour of visit of the school medical officer. Whilst many parents of the Burghs avail themselves of this opportunity, unfortunately very few in the rural areas attend during/

during routine medical examination.

5. The findings of Medical Inspection.

The number of children who were examined systematically was 1,246 while 391 children born in the year 1943 were examined for visual acuity and hearing only. To these there fall to be added 352 children who were re-examined and 114 cases who were submitted for examination by the school medical officer.

The following table shows the average heights and weights of those boys and girls who were measured and weighed.

(a) BOYS

<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>Average Age in years</u>	<u>Average Height in inches</u>	<u>Average Weight in lbs.</u>
45	4 8/12	42.4	40.4
150	5 5/12	44.3	43.4
23	6 2/12	45.6	47.1
39	8 10/12	51.6	60.5
145	9 4/12	52.9	63.7
42	12 10/12	59.3	89.2
163	13 5/12	61.7	93.7
5	15 11/12	66.8	132.6
20	16 4/12	69.1	131.3

(b) GIRLS

<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>Average Age in years</u>	<u>Average Height in inches</u>	<u>Average Weight in lbs.</u>
33	4 8/12	41.9	37.4
146	5 4/12	43.7	41.1
18	6 2/12	44.7	42.8
37	8 9/12	51.6	60.2
155	9 4/12	52.5	62.1
35	12 10/12	60.5	96.8
149	13 5/12	61.6	99.9
13	15 9/12	64.0	117.9
28	16 4/12	65.2	119.1

The findings of systematic medical examinations were as follows:-

	<u>Number Examined</u>	<u>Number Defective</u>	<u>Percentage Defective</u>
1. <u>Clothing</u> unsatisfactory	1,246	8	.64
2. <u>Footgear</u> unsatisfactory	"	11	.88
3. <u>Cleanliness</u>			
(a) <u>Head</u> (1) Dirty	"	-	-
(2) Nits	"	14	1.12
(3) Verminous	"	4	.32
(b) <u>Body</u> (1) Dirty	"	3	.24
(2) Nits	"	-	-
(3) Verminous	"	-	-
4. <u>Skin</u>			
(a) <u>Head</u> - Ringworm	"	-	-
Impetigo	"	-	-
Other Diseases	"	1	.08
(b) <u>Body</u> - Ringworm	"	-	-
Impetigo	"	4	.32
Other Diseases	"	12	.96
Scabies	"	-	-

	<u>Number Examined</u>	<u>Number Defective</u>	<u>Percentage Defective</u>
5. <u>Nutritional State</u>			
Slightly defective	1,246	69	5.54
Bad	"	-	-
6. <u>Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy</u>	"	14	1.12
7. <u>Naso-pharynx -</u>			
(a) Nose (1) Obstruction requiring observation	"	8	.64
(2) Obstruction requiring treatment	"	1	.08
(3) Other conditions	"	10	.80
(b) Throat (1) Tonsils requiring observation	"	155	12.44
(2) Tonsils requiring treatment	"	16	1.28
(c) Glands (1) Requiring observation	"	84	6.74
(2) Requiring treatment	"	1	.08
8. <u>Eyes</u>			
(a) External Diseases -			
Blepharitis	"	10	.80
Corneal Opacities	"	2	.16
Strabismus	"	22	1.76
Conjunctivitis	"	2	.16
Other Diseases	"	2	.16
(b) Visual Acuity with/without glasses	831	123	14.80
Recommended for Refraction	1,246	34	2.73
Fair Vision	831	123	14.80
Bad Vision	"	32	3.85
9. <u>Ears</u>			
(a) Diseases - Otorrhoea	1,246	2	.16
Other diseases	"	16	1.28
(b) Defective Hearing - Grade I	"	3	.24
" IIA	"	5	.40
" IIB	"	-	-
" III	"	-	-
10. <u>Speech</u> - Defective Articulation	"	6	.48
Stammering	"	6	.48
11. <u>Mental and Nervous Conditions</u>			
(a) Backward	"	2	.16
(b) Dull	"	-	-
(c) Mentally Deficient (Educable)	"	-	-
(d) " " (Ineducable)	"	-	-
(e) Highly Nervous and Unstable	"	1	.08
(f) Difficult in behaviour	"	-	-
12. <u>Circulatory System</u>			
(a) Organic Heart Disease			
(1) Congenital	"	1	.08
(2) Acquired	"	5	.40
(b) Functional Conditions	"	21	1.68

	<u>Number Examined</u>	<u>Number Defective</u>	<u>Percentage Defective</u>
13. <u>Lungs -</u>			
Chronic Bronchitis	1,246	-	-
Suspected Tuberculosis	"	-	-
Other Diseases	"	18	1.44
14. <u>Deformities -</u>			
(a) Congenital	"	1	.08
(b) Acquired (Infantile Paralysis)	"	-	-
(c) " (Rickets)	"	-	-
(d) " (Other)	"	9	.72
15. <u>Infectious Disease</u>	"	2	.16
16. <u>Other Diseases or defects</u>	"	15	1.20
17. <u>Classification</u>			
Group IIa	"	121	9.71
Group IIb	"	12	.96
Group IIc	"	2	.16
Group III	"	17	1.36
Group IVa	"	64	5.14
Group IVb	"	6	.48
Number notified to parents as suffering from defects	"	87	6.98

STATISTICAL TABLES -

TABLE I.

Total number of Children examined at:-

	<u>Systematic Examinations</u>	<u>Other Systematic Examinations</u>
A. <u>Systematic Examinations.</u>		
Ordinary & Entrants	415	-
Secondary } Second Age Group	376	-
Schools } Third Age Group	389	-
} Fourth Age Group	66	-
Total	<u>1,246</u>	<u>-</u>
B. <u>Other Examinations.</u>		
Special Cases	114	
Re-inspections by Medical Officers	<u>352</u>	
Total	<u>466</u>	

Number of Children, inspected at systematic examinations, who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental caries).

Entrants	25
Second Age Group	38
Third Age Group	22
Fourth Age Group	2
	<u>87</u>

SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS

Number and Percentage of children in each Group suffering from particular defects

Nature of Defect	Total Examined All Ages 1,246	Entrants			Second Age Group			Third Age Group			Fourth Age Group			All Ages							
		Boys 218	%	Girls 197	%	Boys 184	%	Girls 192	%	Boys 205	%	Girls 184	%	Boys 25	%	Girls 41	%	Boys 632	%	Girls 614	%
1. Clothing unsatisfactory	"	3	1.38	1	.51	-	-	1	.52	3	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	.95	2	.32
2. Footgear unsatisfactory	"	-	-	2	1.01	3	1.63	2	1.04	3	1.46	1	.54	-	-	-	-	6	.95	5	.81
3. Cleanliness -	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Head {1} Dirty	"	1	.46	-	-	1	.54	8	4.16	-	-	4	2.17	-	-	-	-	2	.32	12	1.95
{2} Nits	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.56	-	-	1	.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	.65
{3} Verminous	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) body {1} Dirty	"	1	.46	1	.51	-	-	-	-	1	.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.32	1	.16
{2} Nits	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{3} Verminous	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Skin:-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) head: Ringworm	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impetigo	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.16	-	-
(b) Body: Ringworm	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impetigo	"	-	-	1	.51	1	.54	2	1.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.16	3	.49
Scabies	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases	"	4	1.83	-	-	2	1.09	-	-	5	2.44	1	.54	-	-	-	-	11	1.74	1	.16
5. Nutritional State -	"	25	11.47	36	18.27	1	.54	6	3.12	1	.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	4.27	42	6.84
Slightly Defective	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bad	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mouth and Teeth un-healthy	"	5	2.29	4	2.03	2	1.09	2	1.04	1	.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1.26	6	.98
7./																					

Nature of Defect	Total Examined All Ages 1,246	Entrants			Second Age Group			Third Age Group			Fourth Age Group			All Ages							
		Boys 218	%	Girls 197	%	Boys 184	%	Girls 192	%	Boys 205	%	Girls 184	%	Boys 25	%	Girls 41	%	Boys 632	%	Girls 614	%
7. Naso-pharynx -																					
(a) Nose:																					
(1) Obstruction requiring observation	"	5	2.29	2	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.54	-	-	5	.79	3	.49	-	-
(2) Obstruction requiring treatment	"	1	.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.16	-	-	-	-
(3) Other conditions	"	3	1.38	3	1.52	2	1.09	1	.52	1	.49	-	-	-	-	6	.95	4	.65	-	-
(b) Throat:																					
(1) Tonsils requiring observation	"	49	22.48	30	15.23	18	9.78	26	13.54	14	6.83	16	8.69	1	4.00	82	12.97	73	11.89	-	-
(2) Tonsils requiring treatment	"	3	1.38	6	3.04	4	2.17	2	1.04	-	-	1	.54	-	-	7	1.11	9	1.46	-	-
(c) Glands:																					
(1) requiring observation	"	22	10.09	23	11.67	12	6.52	13	6.77	5	2.44	6	3.26	1	4.00	40	6.33	44	7.17	-	-
(2) requiring treatment	"	-	-	1	.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.16	-	-
8. Eyes -																					
(a) External Diseases:																					
Blepharitis	"	1	.46	-	-	3	1.63	-	-	5	2.44	-	-	-	-	9	1.42	1	.16	-	-
Corneal Opacities	"	-	-	-	-	1	.54	-	-	-	-	1	.54	-	-	1	.16	1	.16	-	-
Strabismus	"	8	3.67	6	3.04	-	-	4	2.08	3	1.46	1	.54	-	-	11	1.74	11	1.79	-	-
Conjunctivitis	"	1	.46	1	.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.16	1	.16	-	-
(b) Other Diseases	"	2	.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.32	-	-	-	-
(b) Visual Acuity -																					
with/without glasses	831	-	-	-	-	27	14.67	27	14.06	27	13.17	32	17.39	4	16.00	58	14.01	65	15.59	-	-
Fair Vision	"	-	-	-	-	27	14.67	27	14.06	27	13.17	32	17.39	4	16.00	58	14.01	65	15.59	-	-
Bad Vision	"	-	-	-	-	3	1.63	12	6.25	6	2.93	9	4.89	2	4.00	11	1.74	21	3.42	-	-
Recommended for refraction	1,246	1	.46	1	.51	3	1.63	12	6.25	6	2.93	9	4.89	2	8.00	12	1.90	22	3.58	-	-

Nature of Defect	Total Examined All Ages 1,246	Entrants			Second Age Group			Third Age Group			Fourth Age Group			All Ages							
		Boys 218	%	Girls 197	%	Boys 184	%	Girls 192	%	Boys 205	%	Girls 184	%	Boys 25	%	Girls 41	%	Boys 632	%	Girls 614	%
9. Ears -																					
(a) Diseases:	"	2	.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	2	.32	-	.81
Otorrhoea	"	1	.46	2	1.01	4	2.17	2	1.04	-	-	-	1	.54	-	-	11	1.74	5	-	
Other Diseases																					
(b) Defective Hearing:	"	-	-	-	-	2	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	1	.54	-	-	2	.32	1	.16	
Grade I	"	1	.46	-	-	1	.54	1	.52	1	.49	1	.54	-	-	-	3	.47	2	.32	
Grade IIa	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grade IIb	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grade III	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Speech -																					
Defective Articulation	"	2	.92	2	1.01	1	.54	-	-	-	-	-	1	.54	-	-	3	.47	3	.49	
Stammering	"	2	.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	6	.95	-	-	
11. Mental and Nervous																					
Conditions -																					
(a) Backward	"	-	-	1	.55	1	.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.16	1	.16	
(b) Dull	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(c) Mentally Deficient	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(Educable)																					
(d) Mentally Deficient	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(Ineducable)																					
(e) Highly nervous or	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.54	-	-	-	-	1	.16	
unstable	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(f) Difficult behaviour																					
12. Circulatory System -																					
(a) Organic Heart Disease:	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.49	-	-	-	-	-	1	.16	-	-	
(1) Congenital	"	2	.92	-	-	-	-	1	.52	1	.49	1	.54	-	-	-	3	.47	2	.32	
(2) Acquired	"	1	.46	4	2.03	2	1.09	3	1.56	5	2.44	4	2.17	2	8.00	-	10	1.58	11	1.79	
(b) Functional Conditions																					
13.																					

TABLE II. contd.

Nature of Defect	Total Examined All Ages 1,246	Entrants			Second Age Group			Third Age Group			Fourth Age Group			All Ages					
		Boys 218	%	Girls 197	%	Boys 184	%	Girls 192	%	Boys 205	%	Girls 184	%	Boys 25	Girls 41	%	Boys 632	Girls 614	%
13. Lungs -																			
Chronic Bronchitis	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suspected Tuberculosis	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases	"	8	3.67	5	2.54	1	.54	2	1.04	2	.97	-	-	-	-	-	11	1.74	7
14. Deformities -																			
(a) Congenital	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.49	-	-	-	-	-	1	.16	-
(b) Acquired (infantile Paralysis)	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Acquired (Rickets)	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Acquired (Other)	"	1	.46	1	.51	1	.54	2	1.04	2	.97	1	.54	1	4.00	-	5	.79	4
15. Infectious Diseases	"	2	.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.32	-
16. Other Diseases or Defects	"	-	-	1	.51	1	.54	1	.52	4	1.95	8	4.35	-	-	-	5	.79	10
																			1.63

TABLE III.

SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Classification	Entrants 415		Second Age Group 376		Third Age Group 389		Fourth Age Group 66		Total - All Ages 1246	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
I. Children free from defects	381	91.80	281	74.74	308	79.18	54	81.82	1024	82.17
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from - (a) Defective Vision (not more than 6/12 in the better eye) with or without glasses or (b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment (c) Both (a) and (b)	- 9 -	- 2.17 -	53 3 1	14.09 .79 .27	58 - 1	14.92 - .25	10 - -	15.15 - -	121 12 2	9.70 .95 .15
Total	9	2.17	57	15.15	59	15.17	10	15.15	135	10.80
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	5	1.21	10	2.67	2	.51	-	-	17	1.43
IV. Children with defects less remedial than in II or III. (a) where complete cure is considered possible (b) where improvement only is considered possible	16 4	3.86 .96	27 1	7.17 .27	19 1	4.89 .25	2 -	3.03 -	64 6	5.13 .47
Total	20	4.82	28	7.44	20	5.14	2	3.03	70	5.60
Total number of children examined	415	100	376	100	389	100	66	100	1246	100

Return of all Exceptional Children of School Age in the County

Disability	At Ordinary Schools	At Special Schools or Classes	At no School or Institution	Total
1. Blind	-	2	-	2
2. Partially sighted -				
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary School would adversely affect the eye condition -	1	-	-	1
(b) Other conditions of the eye, c.g. cataract, ulceration, etc. which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught at an ordinary school.	-	-	-	-
3. Deaf -				
Grade I.	12	-	-	12
Grade IIa.	22	-	-	22
Grade IIb.	-	-	-	-
Grade III	-	4	-	4
4. Defective Speech -				
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures	-	-	-	-
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures	-	-	-	-
5. Mentally Defective (children between 5 and 16 years)				
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50 - 70)	2	3	-	5
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	-	2	1	3
6. Epilepsy -				
(a) Mild and occasional	1	-	-	1
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	-	-	-	-
7. Physically Defective - (children between 5 and 16 years)				
(a) Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands)	1	-	-	1
(b) General Orthopaedic conditions	10	-	-	10
(c) Organic Heart Disease	6	-	-	6
(d) Other causes of ill health	-	1	-	1
8. Multiple Defects -	-	-	-	-

6. Medical Treatment.

A. Minor Ailments.

All cases suffering from minor ailments were referred to their family doctors for treatment. The school nurse visited the homes and, where it was found that necessary treatment had not been carried out, encouraged the parents to have the defects attended to.

B./

6. B. Defective Vision and Squint

Report by Mr. Charles Cockburn, School Oculist.

No. of children examined	...	...	...	...	56
Boys	...	...	...	...	23
Girls	...	...	...	...	33
No. of children with refraction error	...	...	...	...	44
No. of spectacles ordered	...	...	...	...	30

Analysis of Refraction errors.

Hypermetropia	8	=	18.5%
Myopia	10	=	23%
Myopic Astigmatism	5	=	11.5%
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	15	=	34%
Mixed Astigmatism	6	=	13%

Pathological Conditions met with were:-

Corneal nebulae	1
Internal concomitant strabismus	7
Other conditions	1
Conjunctivitis	1
Styes	1
Blepharo Conjunctivitis	1

C. Nose and Throat (operative treatment).

All cases were in the first instance referred to the family doctors who arranged for institutional treatment, when necessary.

D. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects (Specialist Treatment).

The Cripples' Welfare Association for the North East Region of Scotland instituted an Orthopaedic Clinic at Stonehaven. This Clinic has functioned with considerable success. During the year under review the following statistics are applicable:-

(1)	Number of old cases	1
(2)	Number of attendances made by these	1
(3)	Number of new cases	5
(4)	Number of attendances made by new cases	11

7. Dental Inspection and Treatment -

Report by Mr. Albert Kamsley, School Dental Surgeon.

The majority of children requiring treatment at the inspection of Dunnottar and Stonehaven Public Schools was found to be in the new admittances in the younger age groups and also in those pupils who had indicated a wish to be treated privately.

The difference between the numbers of children actually treated and the numbers found to require treatment includes pupils from last year on whom it was not possible to complete treatment.

The/

The numbers of children who were inspected by the dental officer were as follows:-

Age	(a) At systematic Examinations	(b) As special and Emergency Cases	Total
4	16	-	16
5	43	-	43
6	60	-	60
7	51	-	51
8	56	-	56
9	52	-	52
10	50	-	50
11	75	-	75
12	48	-	48
13	21	-	21
14	4	-	4
15	-	-	-
16	-	-	-
17	-	-	-
18	-	-	-
Total	476	-	476

	(a) <u>Systematic Examinations</u>	(b) <u>Special and Emergency Cases</u>	<u>Total</u>
The number of children who were -			
(1) Found to require treatment	252	-	252
(1a) Accepting treatment	179	-	179
% Acceptance rate	71.03%	-	71.03%
(2) Actually treated by the School Dental Officer	381	3	384
(3) Number of attendances made by children for treatment	539	3	542
(4) Fillings -			
(a) Permanent teeth	594	-	594
(b) Temporary teeth	291	-	291
(5) Extractions -			
(a) Permanent teeth	69	2	71
(b) Temporary teeth	225	1	226
(6) Number of administrations of a general anaesthetic for extractions	-	-	-
(7) Other Operations -			
(a) Permanent teeth	105	1	106
(b) Temporary teeth	-	-	-
(8) Half-days devoted to inspection	5	-	5
Half-days devoted to treatment	76	-	76
(9) Number of children treated under private arrangements	69	-	69

8. Special Schools and Classes.

There are no special schools or classes provided in the County of Kincardine for children handicapped by physical and mental defects.

Psychologically abnormal children are dealt with at the Child Guidance Clinic.

9./

9. Arrangements for Physical Education and Personal Hygiene.

Whenever practicable, playgrounds have been tarmacadamised.

10. Other activities in relation to the health of School Children.

(1) Milk in Schools Scheme.

(a) Number of schools participating in the scheme	38
(b) Number of children taking milk daily	2742
(c) Percentage of school population taking milk	61%

(2) School Meals Service -

(a) Number of pupils receiving dinners	2477
(b) Number of children receiving soup meals	-
(c) Number of children receiving light meals (Cocoa, etc.)	31
(d) Number of schools at which dinners were provided	41
(e) Number of schools at which light meals were provided	2
(f) Number of schools at which a soup meal was provided	-
(g) Any other relevant information regarding the school meals service during the year under review	Nil

It is hoped to supply one further School with the Meals Service. Possibly the increase in the charge for meals has been the cause of the reduced number of pupils participating in the Service.

3. VACCINATION/

3. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox

One of the outstanding changes brought about through the operation of the National Health Act was the abolition of compulsory vaccination against smallpox. It is yet too early to determine whether or not the removal of compulsion will lead to an increase in the number of children successfully vaccinated.

The history of vaccination in Scotland is rather fascinating. In 1721, Lady Mary Montague, wife of the ambassador to Turkey, introduced into this country the practice of inoculation of fit persons with the true smallpox virus obtained from persons actually suffering from the disease. The result was that the persons so inoculated often developed mild smallpox which gave immunity against subsequent attacks. On the other hand, such inoculated persons not infrequently developed severe smallpox. This practice gained a considerable degree of popularity, but was certainly far from being free from danger to life. Consequently, in 1848, the first main Vaccination (Scotland) Act was passed; this Act prohibited inoculation and legalised vaccination with calf lymph. The next Vaccination Act, passed in 1863, made compulsory the vaccination of all children within six months of birth, the only exception being those children in respect of whom medical certificates were submitted stating that vaccination would be prejudicial to their health.

Then, in 1907, there was introduced a Vaccination Act which included a "Conscientious Objection" clause whereby any parent or guardian could make a statutory declaration before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace that he believed that vaccination would endanger the health of the child, and the child was therefore not vaccinated. The result was that, owing to the number of so-called "conscientious objectors", a large number of children were never vaccinated.

In view of the excellent results which had been obtained in connection with voluntary immunisation against diphtheria - in some areas as high as 90% of consents was reached - the Government decided to abolish compulsory vaccination against smallpox in the hope that the same high percentage of voluntary consents might be obtained.

Vaccination is a function of the family doctors; they receive no separate payment for the administration of the prophylactic material but they do receive from the Local Authority payment in respect of each completed record card sent to the County Health and Welfare Department. In addition, Local Authorities may, through their medical officers, also vaccinate children and for this purpose vaccination sessions are held at each of the Council's Child Welfare Centres.

In 1951, the records received from family doctors showed that 313 children had been successfully vaccinated. The number of persons re-vaccinated during the year was 78, whereas in 1950 it was 372. The large number of re-vaccinations in 1950 is accounted for by the fact that there was an outbreak of smallpox in Glasgow and persons who were going to Glasgow or had Glasgow friends coming to visit them demanded re-vaccination.

(b) Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Reference has already been made in the Preface to this Report to the need for carrying out an intensive campaign against diphtheria so that the present immunity from diphtheria in the County may be maintained.

In 1951, 396 children received a full course of injections, the course consisting of two injections, with a lapse of a month between them. Forty-six children had maintenance or re-inforcing doses. In 1950, the number immunised was/

was 361 and the number of maintenance doses administered was 26. For the past two years, no organised campaign has been conducted in the schools owing to pressure of other health work. Diphtheria is a most dangerous disease, and, in order to prevent its recurrence in the County, it is essential that those children who have been immunised in the early months of life by their family doctors or at the Child Welfare Clinics should receive a re-inforcing dose of diphtheria prophylactic either immediately prior to entering school or at the first routine medical inspection when they enter school and that those who have not been immunised in the pre-school period should have two doses of the immunising material as soon as possible after they enter school.

(c) Immunisation against Whooping Cough.

Immunisation against whooping cough is carried out at the Child Welfare Clinics. The County Council have not invited general practitioners to take part in any arrangements for immunisation against whooping cough until a thoroughly reliable vaccine, approved by the Department of Health for Scotland, is made available.

4. TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

Success in the treatment of respiratory tuberculosis depends largely on early diagnosis and in early treatment. The cases occurring in the County in 1951 were notified at a reasonably early stage of the disease. As a method of prevention, the contacts of "open" cases are carefully examined both by physical methods and by x-rays. X-ray investigations are carried out both at Woodend and the City Hospitals, Aberdeen, and the lung cases considered suitable for artificial pneumothorax or pneumo-peritoneum so treated. Cases requiring thoracoplasty are admitted to Woodend Hospital for observation and operation.

The distribution in age and sex groups of those cases proved to be suffering from tuberculosis was as follows:-

Distribution of tuberculous cases, recording age and sex

	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total
Respiratory (Males)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7
(Females)	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	7
Non-respiratory (Males)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
(Females)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	-	-	-	5	4	-	6	1	16

The results of sputum examination of the persons resident in the area who were known to be suffering from respiratory tuberculosis were as follows:-

Sputum Examination Results

	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total
Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli found:									
Males	-	-	-	-	12	7	8	1	28
Females	-	-	-	5	8	4	3	-	20
Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found:									
Males	-	-	-	2	4	5	3	1	15
Females	-	-	-	4	6	2	2	-	14

In 1951, there were 25 cases in the County known to be suffering from non-respiratory tuberculosis. The localisation of the disease is shown below, and comparison is made with 1948, 1949 and 1950.

Non-respiratory Tuberculosis - Location

Year	Glands	Bones and Joints	Spine	Abdomen	Lupus	Other	Total
1948	8	9	3	3	4	7	34
1949	8	6	3	1	5	7	30
1950	8	5	3	1	6	6	29
1951	8	4	2	1	6	4	25

Mortality -

The mortality from all forms of tuberculosis in 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951 and the death-rates per 1,000 population in these years are shown in the following Tables:-

Tuberculosis - Mortality

	1948	1949	1950	1951
Respiratory	6	7	5	5
Non-respiratory	-	3	-	-
Total	6	10	5	5
Death-rate per 1,000 population (all forms)	.21	.35	.17	.18

Ages at Death of Respiratory Cases -

Age Group	1948	1949	1950	1951
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5-15 years	1	-	-	-
15-25 years	-	1	1	-
25-35 years	2	3	3	3
35-45 years	-	2	-	2
45-65 years	2	1	1	-
Over 65 years	1	-	-	-
Total number of Deaths	6	7	5	5
Death-rate per 1,000 population	.21	.24	.17	.18

Institutional Treatment -

The responsibility for the institutional treatment of tuberculosis passed to the North-Eastern Regional Hospital Board on 5th July, 1948. In the sub-joined Table are shown the numbers of respiratory and non-respiratory cases who received institutional treatment during the year, as compared with the three previous/

previous years:-

Year	1948	1949	1950	1951
Respiratory	11	13	14	17
Non-respiratory	1	5	2	3
Total	12	18	16	20

Domiciliary Treatment -

Special foods were granted in selected cases. Seven shelters were used by patients undergoing domiciliary treatment.

5. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Certain duties are placed on Local Health Authorities under the National Health Service Act and these include the visitation and supervision, on behalf of the Regional Hospital Board, of certified lunatics placed under guardianship and the making of arrangements for and visitation and supervision of mental defectives placed under guardianship. During the year, the number of mental cases dealt with by the authorised officer was as follows:-

No. of Lunatics certified	...	4
No. of mental defectives certified	...	-
No. of mental defectives (Ineducable) under guardianship at the end of the year	...	6
No. of mental defectives (Educable) under guardianship at the end of the year	...	5
Total	...	15

Attached to the Department of the Professor of Mental Health is a Psychiatric Social Worker. The Psychiatric Worker's services are undoubtedly valuable but it would not be practicable for the County Council to appoint a whole-time Psychiatric Worker. There is meantime a considerable dearth of such workers and the only alternative open to the Council is either to continue to employ the Psychiatric Worker attached to the Department of Mental Health of the University or to obtain the full-time services of a Psychiatric Social Worker if such were employed by the Aberdeen Town Council or the Aberdeen County Council.

Problem children are referred to the Child Guidance Clinic at the Royal Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children or to the Clinic conducted by the educational psychologist at Aberdeen University.

SANITARY/

SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORTS

The Sanitary Inspectors' Reports for the County of Kincardine and for the Burghs of Stonehaven, Banchory, Inverbervie and Laurencekirk are herewith appended:-

1. COUNTY OF KINCARDINE

WATER SUPPLIES

(a) County Water Scheme

The County Council provide public water supplies to various areas throughout the County, as follows:-

Auchenblae.

The water supply for this village is obtained from two springs on the farm of Newlands. One of these springs fails during dry summers and this necessitates shutting off the water at night; however, no shortage occurred during the year under review. In view of the restricted amount of water available here, no development can take place until a scheme of augmentation is provided.

Bogindollo Scheme

The Bogindollo Water Scheme consists of collecting water from springs on the farm of Bogindollo and conducting it to a 45,000 gallons service tank. The delivery main from this tank is laid for a distance of approximately 12 miles and serves the villages of Fettercairn, Luthermuir and Marykirk, also the subjects en route, the main being in 6" and 4" diameter A.C. pipes. The scheme came into operation in June, 1950, and has provided a most satisfactory water supply for the area mentioned. There were continuous applications during the year for connections to the supply, and connections to serve 27 houses, 7 farms, 13 cattle troughs and 1 workshop were authorised.

At the source of this water supply 9 acres of ground comprising the collecting area were sterilised to safeguard the supply, and in early spring the area was planted out with larch and spruce trees.

Cove Bay

Two water supplies serve this village, one belonging to the County Council and supplying the Council houses and school, and a second supply belonging to the estate and serving the remainder of the village. Owing to the corroded condition of the estate supply mains, many of the houses failed to obtain sufficient water, giving rise to considerable inconvenience. During the year the County Council laid new water mains consisting of 1,046 yards of 6" and 4" diameter iron pipes to serve the area previously served by the estate supply, the water being obtained from the same source. This supply, is only in the form of a temporary supply until a proposed new water scheme for the whole of the northern coastal area of the County can be installed when the piping laid will form part of the scheme.

Drumlithie

The water supply for Drumlithie village is provided by obtaining water from springs on the farm of East Kinmonth. There is adequate water at the source but the water mains are only of 2" diameter and are badly corroded and this leads to deficiency when there is a heavy draw-off, the piping being unable to deliver water equal to the rate of demand.

Fordoun/

Fordoun.

The water supply to the village of Fordoun is purchased from the Air Ministry. Failures in the supply occurred owing to the pumping machinery, belonging to the Air Ministry, breaking down. This is a comparatively new water supply and has been taken full advantage of by the property owners in the village, there being only a few houses now left which have not been connected to the public water supply.

Gourdon.

The water supply for the village of Gourdon is obtained from three sources. During the year no shortages of water were reported. In the past, shortage of water was a common occurrence during dry periods and was attributed to leakage from the storage reservoir. The new storage reservoir, constructed last year, has prevented this shortage from recurring. While there is sufficient water available to meet present demands, there is insufficient to allow any further development in the village. Fifty yards of 1½" diameter cast iron main on Arbuthnott Street, which had become badly corroded, were replaced with 3" diameter cast iron pipe.

Johnshaven.

The water supply for this village is obtained from springs on the farm of Forth. The supply is normally sufficient for the village of Johnshaven but during the course of the year, on one occasion, complaint was received regarding shortage. It was found, on investigation, that this was due to defective service pipes and fittings, 60 defects being located, but when repairs were effected the water supply returned to normal. Here too, there is insufficient water available for further development.

Muchalls.

The water supply for the village of Muchalls, which was taken over by the County Council in 1949, is obtained from two sources. The south part of the village is served with water obtained from springs on Cantlayhills Farm. The water gravitates for about 1½ miles to a pumping station, consisting of a wind pump and a piston pump powered by a paraffin engine, and is then pumped to a 70,000 gallons concrete reservoir, a 4" water main from the reservoir supplies the area of the village mentioned.

The northern part of the village of Muchalls, known as "Stranathro", was, for part of the year, served with water from springs on Cookney Hill. The water main was only 2" diameter cast iron piping, partly corroded and was not capable of delivering water to all the subjects in that area.

During the year, the Cantlayhills water supply was extended by 368 yards of 4" water main to serve the new County Council houses built at "Stranathro" and at the same time to provide an adequate water supply to the houses previously served by the Cookney supply.

Newtonhill

The village of Newtonhill has one of the most complicated water systems. Originally there were four different supplies all operating at different levels. One of the supplies was found to be unsatisfactory and was discontinued many years ago. The remaining three supplies acted independently, but these were linked so that should there be a shortage of water in the lower system, augmentation can be effected from the higher supply. This has provided a satisfactory supply without shortages for a number of years. There is insufficient water to allow for the development which is desirable at this village.

St. Cyrus.

The water supply for the village of St. Cyrus is obtained from springs known as "Nine Wells" on the farm of Pitbeadlie. The water at this source is of excellent quality and plentiful. The water, however, has to be raised from the source to the reservoir by means of a pump and this is accomplished by a 2½" "Mono" pump driven by a 5 H.P. electric motor. The delivery pipe is of 2" cast iron and has been in operation for over 50 years and is corroded, causing considerable back pressure on the pump. Frequent breakages of the pump have occurred for many years. The County Council authorised the installation of a duplicate pump in order to prevent shortage of water occurring in the village when the main pump is broken. The pump to be installed is a "Godwin" double acting piston pump driven by a 7 H.P. motor.

There was originally another supply discharging into the reservoir which was obtained from springs on Muirhead Farm. The water is of poor quality and its reaction on cast iron piping causes considerable incrustation. The delivery pipe, which is 3" in diameter and 3,600 yards long, is so badly corroded that it now fails to deliver any water to the reservoir.

Owing to the condition of the delivery pipe from the "Nine Wells" source, consideration will require to be given at an early date to replacing this pipe with one of a larger diameter and of 1,200 yards in length.

The distribution pipes throughout the village are all of 4" diameter and apart from the water failures due to pump break-downs the system worked satisfactorily. The installation of the duplicate pump which will be undertaken at the beginning of the year, will, it is hoped, eliminate water failures.

(b) Other Water Supplies

Catterline.

It was hoped, that during the year, the proposed scheme of supply, whereby the water yielded by springs on the cliff face and pumped to an elevated storage tank with distribution main throughout the village would have been completed, but at the close of the year the scheme had not been started. It is fully expected that work will commence at an early date.

Cowie.

The village of Cowie, with the exception of the Coastguard houses, obtains water from a spring on the farm of Mains of Cowie. The storage cistern for the village has a capacity of 160 gallons which is totally inadequate to meet the simultaneous demand. The Coastguard houses obtain water from Stonehaven Town Council, a 3" asbestos pipe having been laid from the Burgh boundary. It is anticipated that this pipe will be taken over from the Ministry of Works during the course of next year and the supply extended throughout the village.

Kinneff.

The supply, which serves Council property only, functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. The amount of water available is not sufficient to meet the demand during dry periods and a scheme to utilise water from Loch Ery is at present under consideration.

Portlethen/

Portlethen Camp.

An ex-R.A.F. Camp in Portlethen District, housing 34 families, is served by a water supply which is obtained from a well and pumped to an elevated cistern. The supply proved abundant during the year and the surplus water was used to augment Portlethen Station area water supply.

Portlethen Village.

Springs in a field west of the village and yielding 1,800 gallons of water per day provide the water supply for this village. This amount of water is only sufficient to meet the demand under normal conditions, but during a dry period difficulty is experienced. During the course of the year no complaint of shortage was received.

Portlethen Station Area.

Springs on the farm of Balquharn with augmentation from the Lower Camp provide the water supply to Portlethen Station area. While there is sufficient water available for present needs, difficulty is sometimes experienced in obtaining adequate delivery due to the badly incrustated condition of the 2" iron main.

(c) Testing.

Samples of water for chemical and bacteriological examination taken from new and existing water supplies amounted to 89 chemical and 121 bacteriological; of these, 8 chemical and 26 bacteriological samples were reported on as being unsatisfactory. The samples were taken under the following headings:-

	<u>Chemical.</u>	<u>Bacteriological.</u>
New wells for Agricultural Workers' Houses	11	11
Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1944.	30	51
Other domestic supplies	48	59

(d) General.

Consideration has been given to the provision of an area water supply between Aberdeen and Muchalls to be known as the "Kincorth Scheme". It was hoped to see the commencement of this scheme during the course of the year, but apart from the small extensions in Muchalls village and Cove Bay, the Department of Health had not given consent to proceed with work on the major scheme.

During the year, the responsibility for water supplies in the County, whether public supplies under the Water (Scotland) Acts or private supplies associated with County Council properties, was placed in the hands of the County Sanitary Inspector.

Authorisation was given by the County Council to appoint a Water Inspector when a suitable workshop and van were obtained. During the course of the year a 10 H.P. Fordson van was purchased and work was commenced on the erection of a Nissen hut to accommodate a workshop and garage for the person appointed.

DRAINAGE/

DRAINAGE.

(a) Special Drainage Districts.

Auchenblae.

The sewage from this village is treated at sewage works consisting of a septic tank, contact filters and a percolating filter, the effluent discharging into the Luther Burn. The sludge from the septic tank was, until this year, pumped into beds where it was mixed with dry household refuse and removed by farmers, but owing to a change in the method of refuse collection in the village and the unwillingness on the part of farmers to remove the wet sludge, the concrete base was formed into sludge drying beds. By this means, the sludge is more effectively dried than by the previous method. The percolating filter is fed by a rotary sprinkler discharging over a clinker bed contained within a dry-stone wall. This filter has been in operation for some 50 years, with the result that the clinker and the surrounding wall are disintegrating. Consideration will require to be given at an early date to the replacement of the clinker and walls at a cost of approximately £700 - £800.

Cove Bay.

The drainage system for this village is in two portions. The portion serving the north end of the village was provided originally as a private system to serve the County Council's housing scheme. The system discharges direct to the sea and functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. The diameter of the sewer is such that no large increase in the volume of sewage can be taken into this system.

The south end of the village was provided with a new drainage system two years ago and also discharges direct to sea; it functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. This system is capable of taking a greater volume of sewage and if the south end of the village is developed, then there will be no necessity to lay additional sewers.

Cowie.

In 1951, this village was formed into a Special Drainage District and a drainage scheme to serve the village was designed by Messrs. Jenkins & Marr, Civil Engineers, Aberdeen. It is anticipated that work on this scheme will commence during the Spring of 1952.

Drumlithie.

The drainage system here, which is comparatively new, worked satisfactorily throughout the year and gave no cause for complaint.

Fettercairn.

The unsatisfactory condition of these works, which has been reported on previously, still continues. A scheme for the replacement of the works has been prepared by Messrs. Jenkins & Marr, and it is hoped that during 1952, work will be commenced on the construction of a proper sewage purification system. In the late autumn, complaints were received from riparians on the lower reaches of the Dowrie Burn, alleging nuisance from a fungal growth in the burn. This was alleged to be due to the condition of the effluent discharging into the burn from Fettercairn sewage works.

Fordoun/

Fordoun.

The provision of a drainage scheme in this village was reported as having been completed in the month of February. On inspection it was found that over 20,000 gallons of water were arriving at the sewage works, although no connections had been made to the system. Investigations were made, but it was not until the month of November that the necessary repairs to the **system** had been carried out and the works brought into operation.

Gourdon.

The drainage from this village discharges to the sea at two points. The points of discharge are above high water mark and in the case of the outlet to the east end of the village where a large flat area is exposed at low tide, complaints of nuisance are continually being received. A scheme for the extension of the sewer to below low water mark was prepared by Messrs. Jenkins & Marr, but consent for the execution of the work had not been obtained at the close of the year.

The portion of the sewer in the main street of the village (William Street) was found to be supercharged during very heavy rain and this caused back flooding into some properties bordering the street. The condition was alleviated by the provision of a storm water overflow from William Street discharging to the sea at the Lifeboat slipway.

Johnshaven.

The drainage from this village discharges to the sea at three outfalls. The system worked satisfactorily throughout the year and no complaints were received.

Luthermuir.

The drainage system for this village was completed during the year and the sewage is treated at disposal works consisting of two septic tanks with the effluent from these discharging into the Luther Burn. The works had not been working to full capacity at the close of the year but they had functioned satisfactorily.

Marykirk.

A new drainage system was also provided in this village, the sewage being treated at disposal works consisting of two settling tanks only, the effluent from these tanks discharging into a mill lade. The system was put in operation towards the end of the year and adequate time was not available to assess its efficiency.

Muchalls.

The drainage system for this village serves that part of the village known as "Stranathro". It was installed four years ago and discharges direct to the sea at an isolated part of the coastline. The system operated satisfactorily throughout the year.

Newtonhill.

This drainage district was formed in 1926 and the sewage discharges direct to the sea. Since the formation of the district, there have been several extensions and, if further extensions are contemplated, it will be necessary to replace part of the drainage system with larger diameter pipes. The system worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

St. Cyrus.

At this village the drainage system is designed to discharge to the sea at an isolated part of the coast. The system functioned satisfactorily and no complaints were received.

Silverbank/

Silverbank.

In the area known as "Silverbank", situated to the east of Banchory Burgh, the County Council propose to erect 40 houses. It is intended to form this area into a Special Drainage District and a drainage scheme has been submitted by Messrs. Jenkins & Marr. The scheme consists of settling tanks and percolating filters with the effluent discharging into the River Dee. Work on this scheme is expected to commence during 1952.

(b) Other Drainage Works

Kinneff.

A drainage system serving the Council houses is provided in the village of Kinneff. The system comprises settling tanks and a percolating filter, with the effluent discharging to an adjacent burn. The whole of the drainage system worked satisfactorily throughout the year and gave no cause for complaint.

(c) General.

The care and maintenance of the County Council's sewage works is carried out by an attendant visiting each works at least once per week. The attendant is provided with a 10 cwt. motor van which trails a petrol operated desludging pump. The settling and septic tanks are desludged at each visit, the dosing and sprinkler machinery cleaned and the whole works washed and cleaned down. The attendant is also responsible for the satisfactory maintenance of the ground associated with these works.

In addition, the local Village Officers visit the sewage works daily to see that they are functioning satisfactorily and to clean out, if necessary, the detritus tank.

(d) Sludge Drying.

The sewage works at Kinneff and Drumlithie are provided with a light corrugated iron movable roof to protect the sludge drying beds during the process of sludge drying, but at the new works, recently provided at Fordoun, Luthermuir and Marykirk, the Department of Health took exception to the provision of similar roofs at the sludge drying beds.

Investigations were carried out to ascertain the quality of the dried sludge produced at the works at present in operation and a comparison made of the time taken to dry out sludge in roofed drying beds against sludge dried in open beds.

Samples of the sludge dried in the roofed beds at Kinneff and Drumlithie were analysed by the North of Scotland Agricultural College and the results were given as follows:-

Dry Matter	58.17%
Moisture	41.83%
	<hr/>
	100.00%

The Dry Matter contained -

26.57% Organic Matter (Loss on ignition)
with 1.04% N,

and the Ash 73.43% contained 5.73% P₂O₅ almost
all insoluble,

and Potash - nil.

The/

(d) Sludge Drying
(contd.)

The Agricultural College Analyst pointed out that although the analysis showed rather a low nutritive value, the dried sludge was of value for the organic matter it contained. To improve the value of the dried sludge, which is readily disposed of to farmers, a sprinkling of lime is added, and vegetable matter in the form of grass cuttings is stacked along with the dried sludge.

The liquid sludge from all the works is pumped from the settling or septic tanks to the drying beds by a portable, 3" centrifugal pump driven by a $4\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. petrol engine. Owing to the depth from which the sludge has to be drawn by the pump, it is necessary to have the sludge in a very liquid state when it is discharged on to the drying beds.

A comparison of the time taken to dry out sludge was made in conjunction with the Burgh Surveyor, Laurencekirk, where the principle of the sewage treatment is similar to that in the County and where the sludge drying beds have no roofs. At Laurencekirk the sludge gravitates to the drying beds and can be discharged on to the beds in a state of heavier consistency than at the works belonging to the County Council. In the case of the County Council's roofed sludge drying beds, the sludge was dug out in slabs after six weeks, while at Laurencekirk, at the same time of the year, the sludge was removed from the drying beds at the end of eight weeks in the form of slush.

A detailed report on these experiments was forwarded to the Department of Health, subsequent to which they agreed to the provision of movable roofs to the sludge drying beds at the new works, but pointed out the necessity for conserving steel for essential purposes, the result being that the roofs have not yet been provided.

(e) Drainage from Silage.

During the past three years several complaints have been received regarding a fungal growth in burns and rivers, particularly in the southern part of the County. Specimens of the growth were submitted to the North of Scotland College of Agriculture for examination and these were reported as being *Geotrichum candidum*. Investigations showed that the growth was due to the drainage from silage pits at various farms. The growth was found to be most profuse approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile - 2 miles down stream from the point of discharge of the silage liquor. When the attention of the various farmers was drawn to the prevailing conditions, they agreed to provide a soakaway to dispose of the liquor from their respective silage pits and when this had been done the growths in the burns disappeared completely.

(f) House Drainage.

One hundred and thirty-four drain tests were applied to new drainage systems serving 122 properties.

SCAVENGING

The Special Scavenging Districts in the County are - Auchenblae-Fordoun, Catterline, Cove Bay, Cowie, Drumlithie, Fettercairn, Gourdon, Johnshaven, Luthermuir, Marykirk, Muchalls, Newtonhill, Portlethen-Hillside Area, Portlethen Station Area and St. Cyrus.

At/

SCAVENGING(contd.)

At the villages of Gourdon, Johnshaven, St. Cyrus and Auchenblae-Fordoun, full-time officers are employed to attend to services for which the County Council are responsible. In addition to other duties, these employees carry out street sweeping and gulley emptying. In the remainder of the villages, refuse collection only is undertaken. A weekly collection of refuse is carried out at all villages by a 12 cubic yard Karrier refuse collection vehicle manned by a driver and one loader.

By contract, the refuse is collected twice weekly from the Royal Burgh of Inverbervie. Where requested, a once-weekly collection of refuse is available to householders outwith the Special Districts on the route of the refuse collection vehicle.

The refuse collected is disposed of by controlled tipping at three convenient points.

HOUSING.(a) New Houses.

Twenty-four Council houses were completed during the year and fifty-two were in course of erection, as follows:-

Completed:-

Number of Houses	Number of Rooms	Type	Tenancy	Situation
8	4	Traditional	Agricultural	Fettercairn
4	4	"	"	Fetteresso
4	4	"	General	
8	4	Cruden	Agricultural	Fordoun

In course of erection:-

Number of Houses	Number of Rooms	Type	Tenancy	Situation
4	4	Traditional	Agricultural	Crossroads, Arbuthnott.
4	4	"	"	Garvock
4	4	Hall Cottages	"	Harvieston
4	4	Traditional	"	Luthermuir
4	4	"	General	"
8	4	"	"	Marykirk
2	3	"	"	"
2	2	"	"	"
4	4	"	Agricultural	"
12	4	"	General	Muchalls
4	4	Hall Cottages	Agricultural	St. Cyrus

(a2) New Houses.Private Building.

Sixteen houses were built by private enterprise, as follows:-

For agricultural purposes:-

3-apartment	4-apartment	5-apartment	Over 5-apartment	Total
1	5	-	1	7

For/

For private use:-

3-apartment	4-apartment	5-apartment	Over 5-apartment	Total
2	3	3	1	9

(b) Sanitary Improvement of Housing.

During the year, the following additional sanitary arrangements were provided in existing houses:-

Complete Bathrooms	Sinks only	Sculleries with sinks	W.Cs. only
57	6	52	8

(c) Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 - Section 111.

Improvement Grants.

Twenty applications for improvement grants in respect of twenty-one houses were approved during the year, the estimated cost of the proposed works totaling £10,548.

Many more applications for the improvement of houses would have been received but for the restrictive amount of £600 being the total cost of work permitted for grant. The result is that many houses which are substantially built and in a good condition are not being modernised owing to the prohibitive costs which would make rents beyond the means of the occupiers or uneconomical to the owners.

(d) Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 - Section 100.
(Housing (Agricultural Population)(Scotland) Act.)

No applications were received during the year in terms of the above Act.

(e) Control of Civil Building.

Ninety-one applications for building licences were granted during the year, 16 in respect of new houses and 75 for the repair or improvement of existing houses. The value of the licences for new houses amounted to £23,437 and the types of houses are given in paragraph 'A'. The value of the 75 licences granted in respect of repair and improvement to houses amounted to £43,075, against the limit of £43,434 permitted by the Ministry of Works.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

(a) General

The number of premises registered in terms of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, at the end of the year was 128, as follows:-

Registered for retailing milk only	- 11
Registered for producing milk	- 117
Total	- 128

During the year, 17 premises were reconstructed in order to obtain a licence in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order and at the close of the year 6 premises were undergoing reconstruction.

(b)/

(b) Milk (Special Designations)(Scotland) Order, 1951.

The number of licences issued during the year in terms of the Milk (Special Designations)(Scotland) Order, 1951, was 95, an increase of 20 over the previous year. The licences were as follows:-

	1951	1950
Certified Producer's Licence	3	3
Certified Dealer's Licence	1	-
Tuberculin-Tested Producer's Licence	67	55
Tuberculin-Tested Dealer's Licence	3	2
Standard Producer's Licence	18	14
Pasteurised Dealer's Licence	3	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	95	75
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(c) Milk Sampling and Testing.

Milk samples were taken for bacteriological, biological and chemical examination.

(i) Bacteriological Samples.

The number of milk samples submitted to the County Bacteriologist was 893. These samples were taken for the following purposes:-

In terms of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951	544
Samples from Non-designated Producers	233
Samples from School Milk Supplies	19
Samples taken on investigating complaints	97
	<hr/>
Total	893
	<hr/>

The samples of milk taken in terms of the Milk (Special Designations)(Scotland) Order, 1951, were reported on as follows:-

Designation	No. of samples examined	No. of unsatisfactory results	No. of producers involved in unsatisfactory results
Certified	22	1	1
Tuberculin-Tested	390	30	19
Standard	93	6	4
Pasteurised	15	-	-

Samples of milk from non-designated producers had to be submitted for bacteriological examination similar to that for designated milks as the normal Methylene Blue test was not undertaken by the County Bacteriologist. The results of the samples taken were as follows:-

No. of dairies involved	No. of samples examined	No. of samples reckoned to be unsatisfactory
33	233	62

The/

The bacteriological samples of school milk supplies were reported on as follows:-

Purveyors of school milk	No. of samples examined	No. of unsatisfactory samples
10	19	5

The results of every sample taken were reported to the dairyman concerned and where samples were found not to comply, further samples were taken. On 11 occasions failures were reported for a second time in succession from designated licence holders, as follows:-

Certified Producers	1
Tuberculin-Tested Producers	8
Standard Producers	2
	<hr/>
Total	<u>11</u>

The dairies concerned were visited and investigations carried out to ascertain the second failure. During the course of these investigations the following bacteriological samples were taken:-

Milk	97
Water	10
Bottle rinses	6
Vacuum Pipe Line rinses	2

The reasons for failure after investigations were attributed to the following causes:-

Over sterilisation with steam of the milking machine rubbers, causing porosity and perishing of the rubbers	5
Improper cleaning of milk cooler (milk residue having been formed into milk-stone)	1
Dirty milking machine vacuum pipe line	2
Pollution of water supply by defective storage tank	1
Dirty equipment	2
	<hr/>
Total	<u>11</u>

It is a pleasure to be able to report that on no occasion were 3 consecutive samples of milk taken from a designated licence holder found unsatisfactory.

(ii) Biological Samples

Fifty-five samples of milk were submitted to the County Bacteriologist for biological examination. The number is rather less than that of the previous year and is accounted for by the fact that during the spring of the year the County Bacteriologist was unable to accept samples owing to the lack of guinea pigs and due to the limited number of these animals for the remainder of the year. The results of the samples submitted were as follows:-

Designation of milk	No. of samples examined	No. of positive results	No. of producers involved in positive results
Certified	1	-	-
Tuberculin-Tested	7	-	-
Standard	14	1	1
Non-designated	33	2	2

The eight samples taken from designated licence holders under the Milk (Special Designations) Scotland) Orders were all from school milk supplies.

The three samples which were found to contain tubercle bacilli were reported to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who later reported that 4 animals had been slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

(iii) Chemical Samples.

Thirty-eight samples of milk were submitted to the County Analyst in terms of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Acts and all were reported on as being genuine sweet milk.

Eighteen of the samples were taken at the point of delivery to schools.

(iv) Temperature Testing.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order requires that "Certified" and "Tuberculin-Tested" milk be cooled at the time of production to 50°F and 60°F respectively. The following tests were made to ascertain the extent of compliance of these requirements:-

No. of tests made	...	524
No. complying with requirements of Order		486
No. not complying with requirements	...	38

(d) Scottish Milk Testing Scheme.

Under ~~this~~ Milk Testing Scheme, milk supplies delivered to distributors' premises are sampled and tested by the distributor daily for smell and physical appearance and weekly submitted to a Resazurin test.

When producers fail on two consecutive occasions the distributors notify the Local Authority.

During the year, 24 notifications were received in terms of this scheme involving 13 dairies. The notifications received were made up as follows:-

Number failing Platform			
Test	...	21	Dairies involved 12
Number failing Weekly			
Resazurin Test	...	3	Dairies involved 1

Sixteen/

Sixteen of the daily failures were due to blood being found in the milk from newly calved cows or injured teats. Four were in respect of smell caused by an excess of turnip feeding and cows suffering from acetanaemia. One was due to improper sterilisation of milk cans.

The three failures of the weekly Resazurin test concerned one dairy and this was due to a generally dirty producer.

(e) Dairy Cow Population.

The estimated dairy cow population for the year 1951 housed in registered dairy premises was 3,980, as follows:-

Ordinary dairy premises ...	476 cows = 11.5%
Standard licence holders' premises	502 cows = 12.7%
Certified and Tuberculin-Tested licence holders' premises	3,002 cows = 75.8%
Total	<u>3,980</u>

(f) School Milk Supplies.

Forty-one schools within the County participate in the milk-in-schools scheme and the milk is supplied by 10 dairies holding "Tuberculin-Tested" licences. The supplies were sampled as already reported.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

(a) Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

During the course of the year 85 samples were taken in terms of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. These were submitted to the County Analyst whose reports on the samples are as follows:-

Article	Number Procured	Reported Genuine	Reported not Genuine
Sweet Milk	39	37	2 Deficient in fat.
Ice Cream	14	9	5 Deficient in fat.
Butter	2	2	-
Margarine	1	1	-
Salad Cream	1	1	-
Ground Cinnamon	2	2	-
Ground White Pepper	1	1	-
Plain Flour	1	1	-
Milo Tonic Food	1	1	-
Creamola Custard	1	1	-
Barley	1	1	-
Malt Vinegar	1	1	-
Meat Paste	3	3	-
Cough Mixture	1	1	-
Ginger Wine Essence	1	1	-
Table Jelly Crystals	2	2	-
Culinary Lemon Flavour	1	1	-
Flour	1	1	-
Sandwich/			

Article	Number Procured	Reported Genuine	Reported not Genuine
Sandwich Spread	1	1	-
Flavoured Cornflour	1	1	-
Tomato Juice	1	1	-
Vanilla Essence	1	1	-
Cheese	1	1	-
Lard	1	1	-
Fish Paste	1	1	-
Scotch Broth	1	1	-
Black Pepper	1	1	-
Essence of Rennet	1	1	-
Cream of Tartar	1	1	-

The samples reported as being not genuine related to 2 milk samples; in both cases deficiency in fat was found, but the analyst, from application of the Freezing Test, did not suspect adulteration. The offenders were warned and subsequent samples were found to be genuine.

In 5 cases in which deficiencies were found in ice cream, the samples all related to small manufacturing premises within the County. These samples were taken soon after the regulations prescribing a standard for ice cream came into operation; warnings were given to the manufacturers and investigations made regarding the cause of the deficiencies. This was found to be due to technical difficulties in getting the necessary fat emulsified sufficiently to produce a satisfactory palatable quality of ice cream. In all cases, methods of manufacture have been changed in order to comply with the prescribed standard.

(b) Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.

The number of premises registered in terms of the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, at the end of the year was 32, as follows:-

Registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream	10
Registered for the storage and sale only, of ice cream	22
Total	<u>32</u>

Four vehicles are registered for the sale of ice cream from the above premises.

(c) Slaughterhouses.

One Slaughterhouse is in operation in the County. The Slaughterhouse in question is situated at Banchory and is under the administration of a Joint Committee of the County Council and the Banchory Town Council. The condition of these premises structurally is unsatisfactory; difficulties also arise from the fact that more slaughtering is carried out within the premises than they were originally designed to handle. The following tables give the particulars of the animals slaughtered and the amount of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

Animals	Number Slaughtered	Number Wholly Condemned	Number Partially Condemned
Cattle	920	57	26
Sheep	2,923	18	3
Calves	200	5	-
Pigs	130	4	10
Totals	4,173	84	39

Wholly and Partially Condemned.

Animals	Wholly Condemned	Weight in lbs.	Partially Condemned	Weight in lbs.	Total Weight in lbs.
Cattle	57	22,861	26	2,524	25,385
Sheep	18	573	3	60	633
Calves	5	386	-	-	386
Pigs	4	249	10	366	615
Totals	84	24,069	39	2,950	27,019

Offals Seized.

Animals	Number of Seizures.	Weight in lbs.
Cattle	154	8,849
Sheep	21	156
Calves	5	94
Pigs	11	105
Totals	191	9,204

Total Seizures.

	Cattle	Sheep	Calves	Pigs
Meat	25,385	633	386	615
Offal	8,849	156	94	105
Totals	34,234	789	480	720

Total Weight - 36,223 lbs. or:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cattle	15	5	2	18
Sheep	-	7	-	5
Calves	-	4	1	4
Pigs	-	6	1	20
	16	3	1	19

Detail/

(c) Slaughterhouses (Contd.)

Details of Seizures.

Cattle.

Total Seizures.

31 for Tuberculosis weighing	12,245 lbs.
3 for Muscle Taint weighing	903 "
2 for Oedema weighing	989 "
2 for Toxaemia weighing	1,246 "
10 for Emaciation weighing	3,531 "
2 for Inflammation weighing	862 "
2 for Improper bleeding weighing	825 "
1 for Contamination weighing	404 "
1 for Toxic mastitis weighing	454 "
1 for Haemorrhage weighing	544 "
1 for Excessive bruising weighing	438 "
1 for Dropsy weighing	420 "

57	22,861 lbs.
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Partial Seizures.

11 Seizures for Tuberculosis weighing	1,876 lbs.
11 Seizures for bruising weighing	405 "
2 Seizures for Abscesses weighing	101 "
1 Seizure for Oedema weighing	48 "
1 Seizure for Arthritis weighing	94 "

26	2,524 lbs.
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It is interesting to note that of the 57 total seizures above, 32 of these are cows, 16 of which were seized for tuberculosis and 9 for emaciation.

Sheep.

Total Seizures.

10 for Emaciation weighing	219 lbs.
4 for bruising weighing	141 "
2 for Improper bleeding weighing	108 "
1 for Putrefaction weighing	73 "
1 for Abscess weighing	32 "

18	573 lbs.
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Partial Seizures.

2 for bruising weighing	28 lbs.
1 for Pleurisy weighing	32 "

3	60 lbs.
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Calves

Total Seizures.

1 for Tuberculosis weighing	150 lbs.
1 for Inflammation weighing	89 "
1 for Emaciation weighing	86 "
1 for Pneumonia weighing	37 "
1 for Immaturity weighing	24 "

5	386 lbs.
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Pigs

Total Seizures.

1 for Inflammation weighing	117 lbs.
1 for Lymphadenitis weighing	62 "
1 for bruising weighing	40 "
1 for Septicaemia weighing	30 "

4	249 lbs.
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Partial/

(c) Slaughterhouses (Contd.)

Pigs

Partial Seizures.

6 for bruising weighing	193 lbs.
1 for Arthritis weighing	62 "
1 for Pneumonia weighing	50 "
1 for Septicaemia weighing	36 "
1 for Tumour weighing	25 "
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10	366 lbs.
<hr/>	<hr/>

Offals

191 Seizures weighing 9,204 lbs.

(d) Section 43, Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

The following items of food were condemned in terms of the above Act and Section during the year:-

8 - 4 lb. tins Luncheon Meat
2 - 12 oz. tins Minced Beef Loaf with Cereals.
1 - 2 lb. tin White Grapes
1 - 2 lb. tin Grapefruit Marmalade
1 - 1 lb. tin Whole Carrots
2 tins Apple Pudding.
1 - 2 lb. tin Plum Jam
1 tin Granny's Tomato Soup
1 tin Pilchards
1 tin Scotch Broth
1 - 1 lb. tin Luncheon Pork
1 - 2 lb. tin Chopped Ham
1 - 200 lb. sack Self Raising Flour.

(e) Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Only one application was received and granted in terms of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, for the manufacture of rag flock.

GENERAL.

(a) Infectious Disease

Enquiry and disinfection was carried out in 79 cases of infectious disease.

(b) Nuisances

Ninety-eight complaints were received regarding various nuisances; all were investigated and dealt with without difficulty. The nature of these complaints is detailed below:-

Nature of Nuisance	Number of Cases
Defective water supplies	29
Defective houses	19
Defective drainage	24
Defective septic tanks	3
Dirty houses	3
Defective caravans	3
Indiscriminate dumping of refuse	4
Piggeries complaints	3
Ruinous and dangerous buildings	2
Road subsidence (drainage) complaint	1
Rats infestation	7
Total	98

(c) Factories/

(c) Factories Act, 1937.

A detailed survey was made of all factories within the County and the list of factories was increased from 82 to 120, as a result of the survey. The number of factories now on the register is listed below:-

Joiner	24
Blacksmith	32
Meal Mill	5
Sawmill	10
Shoemaker	5
Garage	12
Baker	6
Spinning Mill	1
Fish-house	10
Engineer	1
Quarry	6
Slaughterhouse	1
Perfume Factory	1
Distillery	2
Flock Mill	1
Egg Packing Station	1
Tailor	2
	<hr/>
Total	120
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(d) Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Bye-laws for the Regulation of Tents, Vans and Sheds were made by the County Council under and in virtue of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and confirmed by the Secretary of State for Scotland on 12th February, 1951.

In terms of the Bye-laws the owner, occupier or person in charge of a tent, van or shed to be used for human habitation, requires to give 7 days' notice by letter to the County Sanitary Inspector of the situation of the site of the tent, van or shed before same is used for human habitation. During the year, only 7 notifications were received, although there must be, throughout the year, anything from 200 to 300 such structures used.

In all cases where visits were made, the attention of the owner was drawn to the new Bye-laws and it is hoped that, with publicity, more regulation notifications will be received in the coming year.

(e) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Responsible Officer for the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, is the County Sanitary Inspector.

A Rats and Mice Destruction Service is operated by two Rat-catchers, one acting as a foreman. A 10 cwt. van is provided for transport purposes and another van is available when required. No proper garage or workshop facilities have been provided for this service in the past, but, during the course of the year, work was commenced on the erection of a Nissen hut to serve this purpose.

The nature of the work undertaken is primarily associated with farms. Inspections, so far as practicable/

practicable, are carried out on an area or district basis and rat destruction is arranged to take place simultaneously. The total number of premises inspected was 551 and of these 317 were treated. The estimated number of rats destroyed by treatment was 27,934.

The nature of the premises and type of investigations are as follows:-

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	Agricultural Premises (Farms, etc.)	Commercial Premises (Hotels, Shops, Boarding Houses, Stores, etc.)	Local Authority Properties (Schools, Roads Yard, etc.)	Private Houses including Council Houses	L.A. Refuse Dumps, Sewage Works and Road Ditches etc.	Total excluding Column V.
No. of properties inspected at request of owners or occupiers	203	7	5	10	2	225
No. of repeat inspections	76	1	1	1	1	79
No. of properties inspected as routine other than by request	166	7	-	3	19	176
No. of repeat inspections	71	-	-	-	11	71
No. of properties found to be infested under I as above (viz:- at request)	189	7	5	9	2	210
No. of repeat infestations	52	1	1	-	-	54
No. of properties found to be infested under II as above (viz:- as routine)	38	1	-	1	14	40
No. of repeat infestations	13	-	-	-	5	13
No. of infestations dealt with	282	9	6	10	19	307
No. of properties retreated on complaint of owners or occupiers	10	-	-	-	2	10

Number of rats destroyed:-

By trapping 3,697
By poisoning 24,237

Total 27,934

(f) Burial Grounds.

There are 28 burial grounds within the County, all of which were visited and found to be maintained in good condition.

The burial ground at Johnshaven was extended by .75 acre. The extension provides for proper sub-soil drainage to prevent lairage flooding which was a difficulty in the original portion of this burial ground.

2. BURGH OF STONEHAVEN

Area	- 454 acres.
Population	- 4,551
Valuation (Rateable)	- £39,830. 15/- approx.
Length of Streets	- 10.33 miles approx.

Housing

In every Annual Report submitted by me for the past few years the slow rate of house building has been commented upon, but in my report for 1950 reference was made to the change of policy on the part of the Local Authority when it was decided to press forward with a building scheme of 34 Orlit houses, classed as non-traditional houses, mainly in the hope that an improved rate of building would be achieved. It is very gratifying to be able to say after twelve months that this change of policy has been justified. In addition to the 34 houses already agreed to, a further 20 Orlit houses were added to this contract and by the end of 1951 these 54 houses were well on their way to completion, so much so that 8 - 4 apt. houses and 16 - 3 apt. houses had been allocated with good prospects of the balance of the 54 houses being occupied within the first three months of 1952.

The problem which now faces the Local Authority is that of site servicing which is not keeping pace with the rate of erection of the Orlit houses. Water main piping has now a delivery time of 18 to 24 months and this applies to all materials allied to the present steel shortage. To date, there has not been any serious hold-up of progress but prospects do not look good for the future.

So much interest had been shown by the public in the erection of Orlit houses that the first 3 apt. and 4 apt. houses completed were furnished by local house-furnishers and made available for inspection by the public on a Saturday afternoon and Sunday. At least a thousand persons passed through the two houses and most were very favourably impressed.

This optimism as far as building rate is concerned cannot, I am afraid, be felt in connection with the 20 traditional type brick-built houses in course of construction since June, 1950; none is yet ready for occupation and occupation is not visualised before April or May, 1952.

The alterations to the twelve Cruden Houses to make them reasonably safe from fire was carried out, unfortunately and unavoidably at a great deal of inconvenience to the occupants.

Other activities by the Town Council in their effort to provide or improve housing accommodation consisted of the completion of the improvements at Mineralwell Croft House and the near completion of the converting of the large Mill of Forest House into 2 - 4 apt. houses.

The continued occupation of requisitioned condemned houses has been referred to in previous reports, and as could be expected, many of these houses are deteriorating. Fortunately this has not escaped the attention of those responsible for letting houses and several have been vacated by the transferring of occupants to new houses and discontinuance of the requisition; unfortunately there still remain a few to be dealt with.

The hope that the improvement grants contained in the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 would lead to many applications to improve houses was as indicated last year, not justified, only two applications were granted and one had incurred such expenditure that grant is no longer payable.

Two timber Finnish type houses were completed and occupied during the year; these were erected by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board for members of their staff.

No houses were built privately and completed during the year but three licences have been granted and work is expected to commence on these houses early in 1952.

Reference is made annually in this report to the lack of any real progress firstly in the clearing of the derelict and semi-derelict areas in the Old Town and secondly proceeding with a rebuilding scheme, whereby the existing road, water and sewerage services could be utilised, some glimmer of light is now dimly appearing in this gloomy state when one can report that agreement on principle has now been reached with the Central Authority regarding the erection of four or more houses from The Cross eastward, and that the preparation of plans by the Architect has been instructed. At the same time the position is made brighter by the news that plans of the proposed re-development areas or such like are nearly completed by the County of Kincardine Planning Officer, and are to be submitted to the Town Council for examination and observations early in 1952.

For some years now the Public Health Officers for the Burgh have refrained from reporting on unfit houses with a view to closure or demolition because of the grave shortage of alternative accommodation but with the severe rise in cost of materials and wages many of the owners or factors of old property cannot now face up to the ever rising bills for the minimum repairs to keep houses at least reasonably fit for occupation. Not a few old properties are rapidly coming into the category requiring condemnation and consequent removal of the occupants.

There is a definite improvement in the general trend of provision of houses but the list of applicants still remains very formidable.

Water

Quality

Continuous chlorination of the main water supply to the Burgh at a rate of approximately .8 parts per million was in operation at Farrochie Balancing Tank. The Balancing Tank was visited by the Burgh Water Inspector on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays when the water levels of the tank were observed and the operation of the Chlorination plant checked and recorded, residual chlorine tests were also taken. During winter, the Water Inspector on his visits had the additional duty of replenishing the oil supply for the heater which must be kept in operation in the chlorination plant to maintain a temperature high enough to prevent the liquifying of chlorine in the gas cylinder. On the first week of every month a further check on the water supply was made by having a sample of water sent to the Regional Laboratory, Aberdeen, for examination.

Samples of water, taken on 23rd August, showed the following results:-

	All types B. coli at 37°C per 100 m.l.	Faecal B. coli at 44°C per 100 m.l.	Bacteria at 37°C per 1 m.l.
1. W1336 Raw Water, Intake Chamber, Farrochie Reservoir	25	nil	2
2. W1337 Chlorination .75 parts per million, Service Reservoir, Farrochie	nil	nil	8
3. W1338 Chlorination Tap, Town Hall, Stonehaven.	2	nil	16
4. W1339 Chlorination Tap, 12 Ann Street, Stonehaven.	2	nil	4

Chlorination has been quite effective.

It is not often that complaints are received regarding living matter in the water supply but in the early part of the year such a complaint was made/

was made to this Department. The following is an excerpt from my monthly report regarding the matter:

"A complaint was received from a household in Allardice Street regarding the appearance of a small insect which appeared in the water from time to time within the last month or so. While the satisfactory bacteriological condition of the water indicated that the water was absolutely fit for human consumption, it was agreed that the appearance of living organisms in the supply could cause annoyance. The Entomological Department of Aberdeen University was contacted and while the "beasties" were identified as larvae of the stone fly it was decided to send a sample to an expert at the British Museum, London, for an exact identification. This was done and the animals were identified as stone-fly nymphs *Leuctra inermis* Kempny (fam. Leuctridae), a species which emerges in early summer and breeds in small stony streams. The only explanation for this unwelcome visitor to the Burgh water mains can be that the nymphs passed through the protecting rose at an intake chamber and thus into the reservoir and then into the Town. On investigation at the household bothered with this invasion I am led to understand that they have now practically ceased to appear".

Sufficiency.

The water supply for the Burgh is obtained from three sources, given in their order of importance:

1. The Cowie River Supply.
2. The Annamuick Supply.
3. The Dunnottar Supply.

Supplies 1 and 2 flow into the balancing tank, capacity 160,000 gallons at Farrochie about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stonehaven, where as previously stated chlorination is carried out. The supply from this tank is carried to the Town by 10 - 8" and 6" water mains; one main supplies a second high level balancing tank inside the Burgh. The Cowie and Annamuick supplies are for the most part upland surface water and of course subject to peaty discolouration during exceptional rainfall in summer.

The third source of supply situated in Dunnottar parish is obtained from springs and discharges into a balancing tank, capacity 110,000 gallons, situated about one mile to the south of the Burgh. This supply is not chlorinated, bacteriological examination having indicated that this is not necessary. This supply serves only two or three streets in the south of the Burgh.

Annually the 5" and 6" water mains between the Annamuick source and the Farrochie Balancing tank are cleaned with pipe scrapers for a distance of approximately five miles, this as usual was carried out during the month of March.

Periodic visits were made to all sources of supply to clear intakes and on occasion during and after exceptional rainfall emergency visits had to be made at night when shortage of water at certain key points on the supply mains were reported.

At all times during the year adequate water supplies were maintained in all parts of the Burgh and, with no drought conditions occurring during the year, there were no complaints from water consumers on the supply pipe between the source and the balancing tank, which has occurred when the Annamuick stream dried up. The full benefit of the 10" water main laid in 1949 from Farrochie Balancing tank inside the Burgh is now being appreciated - apart from improved supplies in the Bay Hotel area. The continued extension of/

of distribution mains for housing purposes would have been abortive without the additional supplies brought into the Burgh by the new 10" main.

A new 4" water main was laid in Christie Crescent for Housing Development and a 2" mild steel continuous weld tubing, bitumen lined protected with glass tissue wrapping was laid for 400 yards to carry water to the converted Mill of Forest House and Mill of Forest Farm. This was the first time that this type of piping has been used in this area. It was intended to lay a 4" main to Mill of Forest but delay in delivery of piping required alteration of plans to suit available pipe supplies.

No water leaks of major importance occurred during the year - a small burst occurred on the Beach Promenade behind the site of the Red Shelter, this was caused by heavy seas eroding the roadway during alterations to the Beach Promenade.

Several new water connections were made to the Burgh water mains in addition to service supplies to Local Authority houses.

The point referred to in last year's report regarding the intake valve at Slug Road tank being only slightly open at all times of delivery was discussed with Messrs. Glenfield and Kennedy, suppliers of water valves, etc., and various proposals were put forward, none of which would appear to be quite acceptable but it was agreed that continuous wear is no doubt taking place in the seating of the 6" valve supplying the balancing tank and trouble may occur some day.

Reference was also made in the 1950 report to action having been taken with a proprietor of property in Cameron Street whereby he was required to instal a new water supply to remove complaints of water shortage, and necessary works have now been carried out. Similar conditions exist in one or two other properties but no pressure was necessary to get agreement to have the necessary works carried out early in 1952.

Model water bye-laws were agreed to in consultation with the County Council and the other County Burghs and it is expected that these will come into force during 1952.

Drainage System.

The drainage system for the Burgh continues to operate with reasonable efficiency. All sewer manholes are inspected several times a year and conditions of flow of sewage observed and any abnormal conditions reported for investigation and remedial action. The sewers situated on the low levels of the Burgh were as usual cleaned by hand operated winches, ropes and sewer drag scoops. Every year reference was made to the difficulty experienced in cleaning the sewer syphon below the River Carron at the Tan works and there was a strong suspicion that water from the river above was entering the cast iron sewer pipes passing below the river. This year a mobile powered sewage pump was borrowed from the County Council and during cleaning operations the 18" cast iron pipe was examined with the aid of a powerful electric torch. No signs of fracture in the pipe or anything to show that the water enters the sewer from the river bed which is about 7'6" to 8' above the sewer were found.

During the past year there have been fewer complaints of choked sewers along the Carron River side. This chokage has been caused mainly by stones entering the sewer at some point, so far undetected.

During exceptionally heavy rainfall which lasted for about 24 hours on November 7th, some anxiety was caused amongst householders in Cameron Street where the Carron River has caused repeated flooding of property; fortunately the rain stopped in time and no flooding occurred. All the Burgh sewers functioned very well at this time but some surface water flooding did occur in Brickfield Road; this has happened once or twice since the development of housing in Brickfield Terrace, Brickfield Road, Ramsay Road and Kings Road, and/

and some remedy will require to be considered. The heavy rains at this time caused further damage to the North bank of the River Cowie at the Mill lade camping site.

Extension of the Burgh sewerage system was made by the laying of a 9" fireclay sewer to meet new housing needs in Christie Crescent.

Cleansing.

Refuse Collection -

In the report for the year 1950 the reasons for changes in the times of household refuse collection were fully explained and it was then pointed out that as the new time-table had only been in operation for about one month, no proper verdict as to the success or otherwise of the new system could be given. In the new system the Burgh is divided into two districts and the household refuse is collected on alternate days as against the former system of the whole burgh household refuse being collected on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. I can now report after a full year's operation of the new method that it works very satisfactorily. One of the two districts consisted of the Housing Scheme in the Brickfield area, and it was purposely made the smaller, now with the rapid development of building in the Arduithie Road fields this smaller district is increasing and it can be visualised when the whole area is developed that the refuse collecting districts should be fairly evenly balanced.

Also mentioned in the previous year's report, the formation of an extra street sweeping district in the Housing area was brought into being, again the housing development has justified this very necessary step. Arrangements have also been made with the sweeper in the area to deal with choked drains which simply require plunging, and this arrangement has been found effective in dealing quickly with such complaints.

Shop refuse is collected weekly, and garden refuse is also collected weekly except during the months of November, December and January.

Refuse Disposal -

The Burgh refuse tip is situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the West of the Burgh. As mentioned last year the tipping space is gradually filling up and the question of additional tipping ground will require to be seriously considered in the near future. It had been hoped that it might be possible to extend the tipping area into the recently felled woodlands to the South of the present coup but from tentative enquiries this suggestion does not appear to be feasible, as it appears the owner has other plans for this area of ground.

The refuse coup is regularly inspected for rats and when signs are seen the County Council Rat Exterminator is employed to deal with this nuisance.

Salvage -

The weekly collection of paper for salvage continued and approximately 60 tons of waste paper for which £582. 9. 8d. was received was sent to the Paper Mills in Aberdeen.

Public Lavatories -

The two newer Public Lavatories at the Beach and Shorehead continued to be kept in a satisfactory manner. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for the lavatories at the Cowie Park and at the rear of the Town Hall. These premises are so antiquated and unsuitable that they should be removed or at least they should cease to be used as lavatory accommodation.

Fortunately some improvement, especially in the centre of the Burgh, can be visualised as at long last a property suitable for converting into modern/

modern Public Lavatory accommodation for males and females has been purchased. Plans, etc., have been prepared, and approved but unfortunately delay is being caused in starting by the present financial restrictions on capital expenditure by Local Authorities, it is to be hoped that the work on the new building will be commenced not later than May, 1952, that is the latest time of starting to allow the premises to be ready for use in the summer of 1953. For the present, all that can be done is to attempt to maintain the existing premises in as clean a condition as possible.

Swimming Pool.

The premises and pond water were as usual maintained in excellent order and all credit is due to the Superintendent and his Staff for maintaining the very high standard of cleanliness for which the Stonehaven Pool is noted. Some anxiety was caused at the commencement of the season regarding the appearance of a crack in the bottom of the pond and when the pond was empty, water flowed in. Remedial measures were at once adopted and these have been successful.

Since break-point chlorination came into use at the Pool it has become apparent that the usual method of applying white snowcrete annually to the bottom of the Pool is not now so successful. By the end of the season the snowcrete at the shallow end has practically disappeared leaving the bare concrete - which is a dull dirty looking colour and spoils the bright clean look which is general to the pond. Next year it is intended to experiment with paint and it is hoped that a successful medium will be found to meet all our requirements.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Fifteen samples of food were sent to the Public Analyst under the Food and Drugs Acts - Butter, Meat Paste, Sandwich Spread, Blanc-mange, Tomato Juice, Vanilla Essence, Jelly, Cheese, Lard, Fish Paste, Tinned Broth, Black Pepper, Junket, and Cream of Tartar. All samples were found on examination to be genuine.

Nuisances.

The number of nuisances reported of the commoner type, i.e., choked drains, etc., continues to decrease yearly; this is of course caused by the gradual removal of people from the older property to the Local Authority Housing Schemes. All choked drains, etc., occurring on Local Housing property are dealt with by the Council Staff and no records are kept of these in the Nuisance Register.

There were no nuisances reported of an unusual nature during the year.

Offensive Trades.

The two offensive trades in the Burgh, viz., the curing and tanning of hides were conducted in a satisfactory manner. Both trades are carried on at the same premises.

Factories Act, 1937.

All factories were inspected during the year and details of these inspections were recorded and contained in a report to the Medical Officer of Health.

Schools.

The routine examination of school lavatories found them to be maintained in a clean condition.

Unsound/

Unsound Food.

Food weighing approximately 126 lbs. was condemned as unfit for human consumption. For the most part this consisted of tinned foods.

Food Hygiene.

Further inspections of Food premises referred to in last year's report, showed that most staffs in premises handling food were conscious of the demand for strict personal hygiene in the course of their duties; much remains to be done in the structural improvement to premises and the provision of adequate washing and sanitary facilities. It is intended to continue pressing for improved standards.

Burial Grounds.

There are none within the Burgh.

General and Conclusion.

Reference was made in the concluding stages of last year's report to the unfortunate condition of the beach to the East of Allardice Street. These conditions still exist and the beach is still "a rather obnoxious and doubtful bank of gravel". The dumping of refuse, chiefly trade refuse, still persists especially at the beach end of Ironfield Lane and this part is in fact becoming a very nasty place certainly not an attraction to any visitor who hopefully wanders down the lane expecting a nice clean beach. There are no signs of any reconstruction work at the sea front and with the present economic "freeze up" it is doubtful if any scheme is possible unless on more liberal Government grant terms. It would appear that something should be done at least to have the beach and its immediate environment improved to that this part of the Burgh will no longer disgust the unwary and inevitably drive some holidaymakers from the Burgh.

The condition of the camping site opposite the Cowie Park was greatly improved during the year chiefly because access to the ground was controlled, the site will remain unsuitable as long as no proper sanitation and water supply is provided. It is hoped that an alternative site may be obtained near the Swimming Pool where proper drainage exists to allow the erection of adequate sanitary accommodation.

In spite of my remarks regarding the beach and the camping site, I am still of the opinion that on the whole, the Burgh is maintained in a sanitary condition.

3. BURGH OF BANCHORY.

General Statistics

Rateable Value of the Burgh	-	£33,935	
Estimated Population	-	2,000	
Area of Burgh	-	546 acres	
Roads and Streets -			
Class I roads	2.37 miles		
Class II roads	Nil		
Class III roads	<u>0.30 miles</u>	2.67 miles	
Unclassified Road		<u>3.77 miles</u>	
Total		<u>6.44 miles</u>	

Rainfall/

Rainfall

The total rainfall for the year 1951, as measured at Invercannie Water Works was 36.61 inches. Rain fell on 208 days during the year.

The following table gives the detail of the monthly rainfall

Month	Total Rainfall	Heaviest Fall in 24 Hours	Date of Heaviest Fall in 24 Hours	No. of days on which rain fell
January	3.87	0.67	9	18
February	4.09	0.65	4	21
March	2.42	0.48	13	24
April	2.63	0.64	7	20
May	1.37	0.20	25	12
June	1.02	0.26	19	11
July	4.91	1.59	11	19
August	3.00	0.65	7	23
September	1.29	0.44	13	11
October	0.98	0.38	21	12
November	8.56	2.46	5	24
December	2.38	0.57	26	13
	36.62	-	-	208

The wettest month was November when the total rainfall was 8.56 inches.

The driest month was October when the total rainfall was 0.98 inches.

The heaviest fall in 24 hours was on 5th November when 2.46 inches was recorded.

Water Supply.

The water supply for the Burgh is obtained from Springs and Burns on the upland moors at Kerloch. The supply is collected by means of various cisterns and delivered to intake wells at Midtown Farm and on the Curran Burn. The water is conveyed by a 6" diameter pipe from the intakes to a point near Blackness Farm and delivered into two 5" diameter cast-iron trunk mains which deliver the water to the two reservoirs in the town. In addition there is a 5" diameter pipe laid on from the Aberdeen Corporation Supply, and water is pumped to the reservoir as required. The two storage reservoirs in the town are situated at Mount Street. The Upper Reservoir has a capacity of 28,500 gallons and the Lower Reservoir has a capacity of 75,000 gallons, or a total storage of 103,500 gallons. An adequate supply of water was maintained during the year without interruption or restriction.

Mains, etc.

A short section of new 3" diameter main was laid on Raemoir Road for the supply of water to the new houses in course of erection. During the year, six new $\frac{3}{4}$ " connections were made to the water mains within the Burgh, and to enable a supply being given to Feugh Lodge, a connection was made to the trunk main outwith the Burgh.

Periodic surveys were carried out by the Burgh plumber for the detection of waste of water and defective fittings and during the year 26 "Notices" as to waste of water were issued.

Sewers and Drainage.

With the exception of a choke in the sewer on Woodside Road, the sewerage system of the Burgh has functioned satisfactorily throughout the year/

year and although during excessive rainfalls, gullies have become overcharged, there was no serious flooding.

During the year four new connections were made to the Burgh sewers.

Buildings.

Twenty-two Petitions were submitted to the Dean of Guild Court during the year as follows:-

Alteration to Business Premises	5
New Business Premises	2
Alterations to Houses	4
New Houses	3
Miscellaneous	8
	<hr/>
Total	22
	<hr/>

Testing of Drainage.

During the year new drains were inspected and tested, where necessary, at the following properties:-

Old Folk's Houses, Watson Street.	New fireclay drainage.
Nurses' House, Ramsay Road.	New fireclay drainage.
"Derrywood", Ramsay Road.	Section of new fireclay drainage.
Grey's Bakehouse, High Street.	New fireclay drainage.
Savings Bank, High Street.	Section of new fireclay drainage.
North of Scotland Bank, High St.	Section of new fireclay drainage.
Tor-ne-Coille Lodge, Inchmarlo Rd.	Section of new fireclay drainage.
New Houses, Raemoir Road	New fireclay drainage for 10 houses.

Burgh Police Acts.

As already mentioned 22 petitions were submitted to the Dean of Guild Court, and in addition 3 minor warrants were granted by the Burgh Surveyor.

Seven notices were issued in terms of Section 164 of the Act of 1892.

Places of Public Entertainment.

The Town Hall is the venue for all public entertainment and as this building belongs to the Local Authority and is well managed and maintained, it calls for no comment.

Schools.

There is one school within the Burgh, Banchory Academy, and although the school buildings themselves are in good condition the outbuildings in which are situated the scholars' sanitary accommodation are in poor condition and in need of modernization.

Burial Grounds.

No complaints were received during the year regarding the sanitary condition of the burial ground within the Burgh.

Housing.

In common with all other Local Authorities the question of housing continues to be one of the major problems facing the Town Council and because of the large increase in the price of materials, loan charges, etc., the/

the position will soon be reached when it will be almost impossible for small authorities to continue the provision of new houses.

At the end of 1951 the position, in regard to the provision of new houses by the Local Authority, was as follows:-

Scheme	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	Total Houses
1919	12	-	-	12
1925	38	-	-	38
1930	6	-	-	6
1939	16	18	6	40
1946	-	36	8	44
	72	54	14	140

In addition 20 three apartment temporary houses have been provided making the total 92 houses of 3 apartments, 54 houses of 4 apartments and 14 houses of 5 apartments, a total of 160 houses.

Shops Act.

Nine visits of inspection were made during the year in connection with the Shops Act, but it was not found necessary to take any action as the requirements of the Act were being observed.

Cleansing, Refuse Disposal and Salvage.

No alterations were made in the method of street cleansing or refuse disposal during the year. One man is employed in the cleaning of High Street and during the year a considerable amount of work was undertaken in the edging of some of the other streets where the verge had overgrown on to the road to an extent of 18 inches in places. Refuse collection is undertaken on two days per week and on one afternoon waste paper is collected.

No new streets were made during the year.

Nuisances.

Four complaints were received during the year regarding alleged nuisances. These complaints were investigated but it was not found necessary to issue any official "Intimations" as verbal intimations had the desired effect.

4. BURGH OF INVERBERVIE

General Information.

Area	-	208 acres
Population	-	885
Valuation	-	£6,994

Housing:

House Construction

During the course of the year 12 houses were completed by the Local Authority, 4 of three-apartments and 8 of four-apartments. There were under construction 12 three-apartment houses.

Control/

Control of Civil Building

Four applications for Building Licences were received in respect of the repair and improvement of existing houses. The value of the Licences granted amounted to £1,263.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 - Section III.

Two applications for Improvement Grant in respect of two houses were received, the approved estimated cost of the work being £82. 10/-.

Sanitary Improvements

The following sanitary improvements were carried out to existing houses, viz:-

<u>Baths</u>	<u>Wash-hand Basins</u>	<u>Sculleries</u>	<u>Sinks</u>
2	2	3	2

Dean of Guild Court.

Five applications for warrants to erect or alter buildings were considered by the Dean of Guild Court. All applications were granted.

Minor Warrants.

The Burgh Surveyor granted 11 warrants for minor alterations.

Water Supply.

An acute shortage of water was again experienced during the summer months and pumping of water by an improvised pumping arrangement on the Pitcarry pipe line had to be maintained during the whole summer, as authorisation for the erection of the permanent pumping station on this new source of supply had not been obtained from the Department of Health.

Difficulty was experienced in getting a suitable temporary pump capable of the work required and the two pumps used at different times were found to be continually breaking down and were very costly to maintain.

The annual "waste water" inspection of all pipes and fittings was carried out in the month of May and 60 defects were located and repaired.

Drainage.

The drainage of the Burgh discharges directly into the sea at a suitable point on the coast line. On investigating a complaint of offensive odours at the north part of King Street, it was found that the sewer was partially choked. The sewer at this point has a very low gradient and it was found necessary to scrape, chain and flush out the sewer. Arrangements have been made for the regular flushing of this part of the sewer so as to prevent a recurrence of this nuisance.

Apart from this one defect, the drainage system of the Burgh worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

House Drainage.

Eighteen drain tests were applied to new drainage systems serving 15 properties.

Scavenging.

The refuse collection of the Burgh is by contract, carried out by the County Council Cleansing Department. The collection of refuse is made/

made twice a week on the mornings of Tuesday and Friday. A Town workman assists at the loading and this workman is also responsible for the street sweeping and gully emptying.

The refuse is disposed of at a controlled tip situated at the Haughs and is the old course of the Bervie River.

No complaints were received in connection with this service during the year.

Factories Act, 1937.

There are eleven factories situated within the Burgh, of which nine have mechanical power. Fifteen inspections were made during the course of the year and no cause for complaint was found.

5. BURGH OF LAURENCEKIRK.

Water Supply.

The supply to the Burgh throughout the year was generally satisfactory, although it was necessary to shut off the supply on several occasions during the night to maintain the water in the Johnston tank at overflow level. The recent house building in the Burgh along with the introduction of modern sanitary appliances into many of the private dwellings, must, to some extent, be having some effect on the supply.

It is now over 50 years since the 5-inch cast iron pipe from the Fountain Head to the Burgh was laid. When new, this pipe was capable of discharging into the service reservoir 135,000 gallons per day. In 1922, due to incrustation, the pipe was only capable of discharging 96,000 gallons per day, while in the year under review the daily discharge was 74,880 gallons.

The population of the Burgh is 1,485; this means that the supply to the Burgh is equal to $50\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head per day which should be ample. During the year it was necessary to shut off the supply at intervals and the reason for this must be due to the great amount of water lost by leakage in the Burgh. Nevertheless, it may be necessary to consider in the near future, the supplying and laying of a larger main pipe from the Fountain Head.

Cleansing and Scavenging.

As stated in previous reports the collection of all household and shop refuse is still carried out once per week, by means of a tractor and tipping waggon. The amount of house and shop refuse collected during the year was approximately 520 Tons.

The amount of waste paper collected during the year was approximately 28 tons 8 cwts. 1 qr.

The sewers and street gullies have been regularly cleaned and flushed during the year.

Sewage Disposal.

The sewage disposal system which was started in November 1948 is now entirely completed and the effluent is very satisfactory.

Housing.

The Block of 4 - 3 apartment houses at Cairnview Place was finished and occupied during the year. The Gardenston Street Housing Scheme which consists of 2 blocks of 4 - 3 apartment houses and 1 block of 4 - 4 apartment houses was started in October, and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

Schools/

Schools.

The two schools within the Burgh have been regularly inspected and the class rooms and sanitary conveniences found to be in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

Workshops.

The workshops within the Burgh have been inspected at different times during the year and generally found to be in a fair state of cleanliness.

Burial Grounds.

The East Parish Church Burial Ground within the Burgh is closed for interments. The improvements as mentioned in my last Report have been carried out.

Interments in the new portion of the Laurencekirk Joint-Cemetery took place during the year.

Slaughterhouses.

Only one private slaughterhouse now remains within the Burgh. This belongs to Mr. A. Taylor, Butcher, and remains empty.

Offensive Trades.

No offensive trades exist within the Burgh.

APPENDIX

REGIONAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

Basis of Co-operation with the County of Kincardine.

1. Organisation -

- (a) The County Council of Kincardine (hereinafter referred to as "the County Council") shall retain its autonomy as a Public Health Unit.
- (b) The County Council shall retain its own Public Health Committee, responsible to its parent body.
- (c) The Regional Medical Service instituted by the Aberdeen Town Council and the County Council of Aberdeen shall, on terms to be agreed upon, provide supervisory and specialist services to the County Council in the manner hereinafter set forth.
- (d) The Town Council of Aberdeen shall provide institutional treatment in special cases, to be paid for in the manner hereinafter provided.

2. Staff -

- (a) The Chief Regional Medical Officer shall, under the County Council, have administrative control of the Health Services in the County.
- (b) The Regional Specialists in (i) Tuberculosis, (ii) Infectious Diseases, (iii) Maternity and Child Welfare, and (iv) School Medical Services, shall be at the disposal of the County Council for consultative purposes. Bacteriology services will continue to be furnished to the County by the Town Council on agreed terms as heretofore.
- (c) The County Council shall, after consultation with the Chief Regional Medical Officer, appoint a full-time Deputy Medical Officer.
- (d) The Deputy Medical Officer shall work under the Chief Regional Medical Officer and in co-operation with the Specialists above referred to. He shall perform general Public Health work, including the routine work of the Health Services referred to in Sub-heading (b) hereof.
- (e) The Deputy Medical Officer shall have general charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Stonchaven.

3. Institutions -

The Infectious Diseases Hospital at Stonchaven shall be retained for routine treatment.

4. Finance -

- (a) The County Council shall pay £200 per year for the supervisory and Specialist services above referred to, the amount of such payment being in the light of practical experience gained in the working of the Scheme, subject to revision at the end of any completed year during the currency of this arrangement. The said sum shall be payable annually, on or before 15th June, in respect of the previous year or part thereof ended 31st May. The County Council shall also pay the travelling and subsistence expenses of the Regional Medical Staff when engaged in duty within their area.
- (b) The Deputy Medical Officer shall be remunerated by the County Council.
- (c) The maintenance charges payable by the County Council in respect of all institutional treatment in Municipal Hospitals shall be on a per capita basis at the rates paid annually by the County Council of Aberdeen for similar treatment.

5. Veterinary Services/

5. Veterinary Services -

The County Council shall co-operate with the Aberdeen Town Council and County Council of Aberdeen in such manner as may be mutually arranged between the several Local Authorities.

6. Duration -

This arrangement will commence to operate from 1st December, 1930, and continue until 31st May, 1935, after which it may be renewed. The details of the arrangement may be modified by consent at any time during the currency thereof. Either party may terminate the Agreement at any time on six months' notice.

